APPENDIX C.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

OF THE

NEWSPAPER PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is not pretended that the following chronology of the early history of the newspaper press in the several states is complete, but simply that it approximates completeness more nearly than any previous publication, and therefore forms the starting point for a comprehensive chronology of the press. Not even a skeleton chronology is here supplied of the press in the states of Colorado, Florida, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, or West Virginia; and in several other states, notably those of New England, the dates are conspicuously scant and unsatisfactory. At the same time, the student of these pages will observe that in the accompanying catalogue of the American periodical press as it existed in the census year a great number of additional dates are given which it was not deemed necessary to duplicate in this chronology, but which wholly supply its deficiencies so far as they relate to publications which continued to be in existence in 1880. The catalogue and the chronology must therefore be taken together. Efforts were made in each of the states above named to obtain the outline history of the newspaper press, but without success. Undoubtedly the data exist for supplying this deficiency, in part at least. The importance of the information, as constituting the necessary basis of the permanent history of the American press, will not be disputed; and the special agent making this report will be glad to receive at his home in Utica, New York, any communications supplying missing links in this chronology, or correcting errors that may appear herein.

ALABAMA.

Area, 51,540 square miles; population, 1,262,505; 66 countiesnewspapers published in 55. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1840 was 28; in 1850, 60; 1860, 96; 1870, 89; 1880, 125. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 6; weeklies, 109; tri-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 7; semi-monthlies, 2. In each of 37 towns one paper was published; in 20, two; in 5, three; in 2, four; and in 4, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1812.—Printing was introduced at Huntsville. The following comprise a portion of the early newspapers. (a) No records have been preserved, and in consequence but little information can be obtained:

1812.—The Madison Gazette, established at Huntsville.

1814.—The Halcyon, at Saint Stephens.

1814, February.--, at Mobile, by George Childs (French and English).

1815.—The Advocate, at Huntsville. Still published.

1816, November.-The Mobile Gazette and General Advertiser, at

1818.—The Tuscaloosa Republican, at Tuscaloosa, by T. M. Davenport.

1819.—The Gazette, at Florence.

1820,-The Clarion, at Claiborne.

1820.—The Free Press, at Cahaba.

1820.—The Alabama Watchman, at Cahaba.

1820.—The Republic, at Montgomery, by J. Bottelle.

1821.—The Register, at Mobile.

1827.—The Advertiser, at Moulton.

1842.—The Ledger, daily, by John Forsyth.

a Prepared by Walter Guild, secretary State Historical Society.

ARKANSAS.

Area, 53,045 square miles; population, 802,525; 74 counties—news- | November 20, of that year, he issued here the first number of the papers published in 61. The total number of newspapers and periodicals in 1840 was 9; in 1850, 9; 1860, 37; 1870, 56; 1880, 117. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 6; weeklies, 104; semi-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 2; semi-monthlies, 4. In each of 51 towns one paper was published; in 15, two; in 3, three; in 3, four; and in 2, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

William E. Woodruff, born on Long Island, went to Arkansas in 1819, the same year in which it was erected into a territory, and settled at Arkansas Post, then the site of the territorial government. On sequently are as a rule not older than the decade.

Arkansas Gazette, with an edition of less than one hundred. This paper was the first printed in Arkansas, the fifth started west of the Mississippi river and the oldest one published continuously under the same name. There were then two newspapers at Saint Louis, one at Cape Girardeau, one at Natchitoches, Louisiana, and one for a short time at Nacogdoches, Texas. The Arkansas Gazette, the Western Methodist, also of Little Rock, the Van Buren Press, the Des Arc Citizen, and the Jacksonport Herald are the only Arkansas newspapers enumerated in the accompanying catalogue which claim an origin previous to the war. That event wiped out of existence the great body of the newspapers in this as well as other southern states, and the journals established sub-

CALIFORNIA.

Area, 155,980 square miles; population, 864,694; 52 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1850 was 7; in 1860, 121; 1870, 201; 1880, 361. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 58; weeklies, 250; semi-weeklies, 11; triweeklies, 2; monthlies, 32; semi-monthlies, 6; quarterlies, 2. In each of 56 towns one paper was published; in 29, two; in 5, three; in 7, four; and in 12, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1846.—Printing was introduced at Monterey. A few of the earlier newspapers are enumerated as follows:

1846, August 15.—The Californian, established at Monterey, by Calton & Semple. Printed in quarto form, two columns to a page.

1847, January 9.—The Star, at San Francisco, by Samuel Brannan.

January 3, 1849, consolidated with the Monterey Californian and called the Alta California. Daily established in 1850. Still published.

1850.—The Sacramento Tribune, at Sacramento. Published a short

1850.—The Daily Index, at Sacramento, by Pickering & Lawrence. Published a short time.

1850.—The Placer Times, at Sacramento.

1851, April 21.—The Nevada Journal, at Nevada City, by W. B. Ewer. Suspended in 1861, but revived soon after and published a year and a half.

1853, September.—Young America, at Nevada City. Soon after changed to the Nevada Democrat. Suspended in 1863.

1853, September.—The Telegraph, at Grass Valley, by Oliver & Moore. In 1861 changed to the Grass Valley National. Suspended in 1870.

1865, January 16.-The Dramatic Chronicle, at San Francisco, by Charles de Young, changed to the Chronicle in 1868. Still published.

CONNECTICUT.

Area, 4,845 square miles; population, 622,700; 8 counties-newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 11; in 1818, 13; 1840, 33; 1850, 46; 1860, 55; 1870, 71; 1880, 139. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 17; weeklies, 99; semi-weeklies, 2; monthlies, 15; semi-monthlies, 2; tri-monthlies, 1; bi-monthlies, 1; quarterlies, 2. In each of 30 towns one paper was published; in 9, two; in 3, three; in 4, four; and in 5, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1709.—Printing was introduced at New London. The following papers are among those first established: (a)

1755, January 1.—The Connecticut Gazette, established at New Haven, by James Parker & Co.; half sheet foolscap, 81 by 14 inches. Publication suspended February 19, 1768.

1758, August 8.-The New London Summary, at New London, by Timothy Green, jr.; small half sheet. Publication suspended in 1763.

1763, November 1.—The New London Gazette, at New London, by Timothy Green; foolscap sheet, 14 by 17 inches. In 1773 changed to the Connecticut Gazette. Publication suspended in 1844.

1764, December.-The Connecticut Courant, at Hartford, by Thomas Green; cap sheet, 14 by 17 inches. Still published daily and weekly.

1767, October.—The Connecticut Journal and New Haven Post Boy, by T. & S. Green; cap sheet, 14 by 17 inches. Latter part of title afterward dropped. Publication suspended in 1835.

1773, October.—The Norwich Packet, at Norwich, by Robertson & Trumbull; crown sheet, 15 by 19 inches. Publication suspended in 1804. man and removed to New York, where it is still published.

1784.—The Connecticut Gazette, at New Haven. Published two years. 1784.—The Litchfield Monitor, at Litchfield, by Thomas Collier. Succeeded in 1804 by the Litchfield Gazette, by Hosmer & Goodwin.

1790.—The Connecticut Gazette, at New Haven. Published one year. 1796.—The Federal Gazetteer, at New Haven.

1809.—The Connecticut Mirror, at Hartford.

The following papers were published on the site of the Daily Courant, printed at Hartford:

1831.—The Hartford Courier, at Hartford. Succeeded in 1856 by the National American.

1835.—The Patriot and Democrat. In 1840 merged with the State Eagle and called the Patriot and Eagle. Suspended in 1842.

1836.—The Connecticut Observer. Succeeded in 1841 by the Religious Herald. Still published.

1836.—The Christian Freeman. Soon merged in the Charter Oak. Afterward merged in the Republican, and this in 1856 was absorbed in the Press, daily and weekly. In 1867 consolidated with the Courant.

1839.—The Northern Watchman. In 1839 merged with the Congregationalist, and this, in 1842, was sold to the Boston Puritan.

1843.—The Evening Journal, daily. In 1845 merged with the Courant.

1845.—The Nonpareil (literary). Suspended in 1847.

1846.—The New England Weekly Review. In 1847 changed to the Connecticut Whig. In 1849 merged with the Courant.

1846.—The Fountain (temperance). Suspended in 1855.

1850.—The Advent Watchman. Suspended about 1856.

1857.—The Calendar (Episcopal). In 1865 changed to the Church-

a Compiled from an address by J. F. Babcock, of New Haven, delivered at Middletown June 20, 1855.

DELAWARE.

Area, 1,960 square miles; population, 146,608; 3 counties-newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 2; in 1840, 6; 1850, 10; 1860, 14; 1870, 17; 1880, 26. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 5; weeklies, 20; monthlies, 1. In each of 6 towns one paper was published; in 3, two; and in 1, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1762.—Printing was introduced at Wilmington.

1762.—The Wilmington Courant, established at Wilmington, by James Adams. Published six months.

1784.—The Wilmington Gazette, established as a weekly. Is now published daily and weekly.

1787.—The Wilmington Courant, at Wilmington, by James Adams. Published two or three years.

1838.—The Delaware Register (monthly), at Dover, by William Huffinton.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Area, 60 square miles; population, 177,624. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 6; in 1840, 14; 1850, 18; 1860, 13; 1870, 22; 1880, 44. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 5; weeklies, 23; monthlies, 15; quarterlies, 1.

EARLY HISTORY.

1796, June 11.—The Washington Gazette, established at Washington, by Benjamin Moore; semi-weekly.

1800.—The Washington Federalist.

1800, October 31.—The National Intelligencer and Washington Adver-

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-Continued.

tiser, by Samuel H. Smith, tri-weekly, as the organ of Jefferson's administration. Joseph Gales, jr., became one of the publishers in 1810, and in 1812 William W. Seaton joined the firm, which was known as Gales & Seaton. Suspended publication in 1866.

1822.—The National Journal, by Thomas L. McKinney; in 1825 it was owned and edited by Peter Force.

1826.—The *United States Telegraph*, by Duff Green, as the organ of President Jackson's administration.

1830, December.—The Globe, by Francis P. Blair, superseded the Telegraph as the organ of the administration of Jackson. In 1845 its appurtenances passed to the Union, but the Globe, thereafter known as the Congressional Globe, became the publisher of the official debates, under a contract awarded to Blair & Rives in 1846. Now the Congressional Record, published by Congress.

1834.—The Washington Mirror. Merged in the Telegraph in 1836.
1836.—The Reformation, by Duff Green. Succeeded by the Chronicle in 1838.

1841.—The *Independent*, by Edward N. Johnston, Joseph Segar, and J. H. Pleasants.

1842.—The *Madisonian*, edited first by Thomas Allen, then by John Jones; the organ of President Tyler.

1845.—The Union, by Thomas Ritchie and John P. Heiss.

There were five papers published at Washington in this year: the *Union*, the *Constitution*, the *United States Journal*, the *Globe*, and the *National Intelligencer*.

1846.—The Daily Times, by H. H. Robinson, succeeding the United States Journal.

1847.—The National Era, by Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, as the organ of the anti-Slavery party.

1848.—The Republic.

1853.—The Star, by Charles W. Denison, afterward owned and edited by W. D. Wallach; now published by the Star Publishing Company.

GEORGIA.

Area, 58,980 square miles; population, 1,542,180; 137 counties—newspapers published in 100. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 13; in 1840, 34; 1850, 51; 1860, 105; 1870, 110; 1880, 200. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 16; weeklies, 163; semi-weeklies, 3; tri-weeklies, 4; monthlies, 11; semi-monthlies, 3. In each of 75 towns one paper was published; in 17, two; in 8, three; in 2, four; and in 6, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1762.—Printing was introduced at Savannah.

1763, April 17.—The Georgia Gazette, established at Savannah, by James Johnston; cap sheet, 14 by 17 inches. Publication suspended after 1802.

1785.—The Augusta Chronicle, at Augusta, by J. E. Smith. Afterward consolidated with the Constitutionalist and called the Chronicle and Constitutionalist. Still published, daily, tri-weekly, and weekly.

1798.—The Savannah Republican, at Savannah, by Lyon & Morse. Suspended after 1829.

1800.—The Washington Gazette, at Washington, by Alexander Mc-Millan. In 1801 changed to the Monitor, and in 1820 to the Washington

1809.—The Georgia Journal, at Milledgeville, by Seaton Grantland. Afterward removed to Macon and united with the Messenger as the Journal and Messenger.

1818.—The Savannah Georgian, at Savannah, by a society.

1819.—The Milledgeville Recorder. Still published.

1820.—The Southern Recorder, at Milledgeville, by Grantland & Orme. Now published as the Union and Recorder.

1822.—The Patriot. ——. In 1827 united with the Statesman, and called the Statesman and Patriot, by E. H. Burrett.

1823, March 18.—The Georgia Messenger, at Macon, by Matthew Robertson. Afterward consolidated with the Telegraph, and called the Telegraph and Messenger. Still published, daily, semi-weekly, and weekly. (The date of the establishment of the Messenger is given by the publishers as 1826.)

1823, July.—The Constitutionalist, at Augusta, by William J. Bruce. Afterward consolidated with the Chronicle.

1824.—The Columbian Sentinel, at Athens, by P. Robinson. In 1827 changed to the Athenian.

1825.—The Georgia Statesman, at ———. Consolidated with the Patriot in 1827.

1826.—The Hancock Advertiser, at Hancock, by J. P. Norton.

1826.—The Macon Telegraph, at Macon, by M. Bartlett. Afterward consolidated with the Messenger.

1826, May.—The Georgia Courier, at ——, by Brantly & Clarke.

1827.—The Columbus Enquirer, at Columbus, by M. B. Lamar. Now published as the Enquirer-Sun, daily and weekly.

1827.—The Jackson Republican, at McDonough, by — Minor.

1828.—The Rural Cabinet, at ——, by P. Robinson.

1828.—The Savannah Mercury, at Savannah, by C. E. Bartlett.

1829.—The Darien Phanix, at Darien.

ILLINOIS.

Area, 56,000 square miles; population, 3,077,871; 102 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1840 was 43; in 1850, 107; 1860, 286; 1870, 505; 1880, 1,017. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 74; weeklies, 758; semi-weeklies, 17; triweeklies, 6; bi-weeklies, 3; monthlies, 118; semi-monthlies, 18; trimonthlies, 1; quarterlies, 21; semi-annuals, 1. In each of 170 towns one paper was published; in 93, two; in 37, three; in 12, four; and in 28, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1815.—Printing was introduced at Kaskaskia. The following is a list of early publications by counties: (a)

ADAMS COUNTY.

1835.—The Quincy Argus and Bounty Land Register, established at Quincy, by John H. Pettit & Co. Now issued as the weekly edition of the Daily Herald.

BUREAU COUNTY.

1848.—The Bureau Advocate, at Princeton.

1855.—The Bureau County Democrat, at Princeton, by C. N. Pine.

1855.—The Princeton Post, at Princeton, by Charles Faxon.

COOK COUNTY.

1833, November 26.—The Chicago Democrat, at Chicago, by John Calhoun. Merged in the Tribune in 1861.

1836, October 11.—The Commercial Advertiser, at Chicago, by Hooper Warren. Published one year.

1841, January 1.—The Union Agriculturist and Prairie Farmer, at Chicago. Afterward changed to the Prairie Farmer. Still published.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

1820.—The *Illinois Intelligencer*, removed from Kaskaskia. In 1832: changed to the *Vandalia Whig and Illinois Intelligencer*. Suspended in 1839.

a Compiled from an address delivered before the Franklin Society, at Chicago, January 20, 1870, by Henry B. Boss.

ILLINOIS-Continued.

1830, December.—The Illinois Magazine, at Vandalia.

1832, December.—The *Illinois Advocate*, removed from Edwardsville to Vandalia, by J. Y. Sawyer. Suspended April 4, 1836.

1836.—The Vandalia Free Press, at Vandalia, by William Hodge. Published several years.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1849, December.—The Benton Standard, at Benton, by Ira Van Nortwick. Removed to Du Quoin in 1858.

1860.—The Benton Democrat, at Benton, by A. & G. Sellers.

FULTON COUNTY.

1838, January.—The Canton Herald, at Canton, by P. Stone.

GALLATIN COUNTY.

1818.—The Illinois Emigrant, at Shawneetown, by Eddy & Kimmel. Afterward changed to the Illinois Gazette.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

1836, June.—The Carthagenian, at Carthage, by an association. Suspended in 1837.

1839.—The Times and Seasons, monthly (Mormon), at Nauvoo, by Smith & Robinson.

1840.—The Western World, at Warsaw, by David N. White. In 1841 changed to the Warsaw Signal, and in 1850 to the Warsaw Commercial Journal. Suspended in 1853.

1842.—The Wasp (Mormon), at Nauvoo, by W. Smith. Afterward changed to the Nauvoo Neighbor, and in 1846 to the Hancock Eagle. Soon after suspended.

1844.—The New Citizen (anti-Mormon), at Nauvoo. Afterward changed to the Hancock Patriot. Suspended in 1850.

1851.—The Warsaw Weekly Express, at Warsaw, by T. Gregg. Suspended in 1854

1853.—The Hancock Democrat, at La Harpe. Soon after removed to Carthage and called the Carthage Republican. Still published.

1855.—The Warsaw Weekly Bulletin, at Warsaw, by Davison & Howe. Still published.

1856. —The $Augusta\ Times,$ at Augusta, by L. S. Grove. Published about one year.

1857.—The *Plymouth Locomotive*, at Plymouth, by a company. Suspended in 1858.

Of twenty-four publications established in Hancock county between 1836 and 1860 only two were published at the latter date.

JERSEY COUNTY.

1837.—The Backwoodsman, at Grafton, by John Russell.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.

1828, July 4.—The Miners' Journal, at Galena, by James Jones. Suspended in 1832.

1829.—The Galena Advertiser and Upper Mississippi Herald, at Galena, by Hooper Warren. Afterward changed to the Galena Gazette. Still published, daily and weekly.

1832.—The Galenian, at Galena, by Dr. Philleo.

1856, January.—The Galena Courier, at Galena, by Seal & Crouch, daily, tri-weekly, and weekly.

RANE COUNTY.

1845-'46, winter of.—The Fox River Advocate, at Geneva, by Thomas & Hough. Published a few months.

1846.—The *Prairie Messenger*, at Saint Charles. Suspended in 1847. 1847.—The *Western Mercury*, at Geneva, Wilson & Cockroft. Suspended in 1851.

KNOX COUNTY.

1848.—The Knox Intelligencer, at Galesburg, by Charles R. Fisk. 1848, April 1949.—The Northwestern Gazetteer, at Galesburg, by Southwick Davis. pended in 1860.

LA SALLE COUNTY.

The Genius of Liberty, at Lowell, by Warren & Eastman.

MADISON COUNTY.

1819, May.—The Edwardsville Spectator, at Edwardsville, by H. Warren. Published several years.

1822, September 14.—The Star of the West, at Edwardsville, by Miller & Stine. In 1823 changed to the Illinois Republican. Suspended in August, 1824.

1828.—The *Illinois Corrector*, at Edwardsville, by R. K. Fleming. 1830, April 3.—The *Crisis*, at Edwardsville, by S. S. Brooks. Afterward changed to the *Illinois Advocate*. Suspended in 1832.

1832, January.—The Alton Spectator, at Alton, by Edward Breath. 1836.—The Illinois Temperance Herald, at Alton, by A. W. Corey, monthly. Published several years.

1836.—The Western Pioneer and Baptist Standard Bearer, removed from Rock Spring, Saint Clair County, to Upper Alton, by A. Smith & Co. Afterward changed to the Western Pioneer.

1836.—The Observer (religious), removed from Saint Louis to Alton, by Rev. E. P. Lovejoy. The press was destroyed three times by the upholders of slavery. A mêlée occurred on receipt of the fourth in November, 1837, in which Mr. Lovejoy was killed.

1836, January 15.—The Alton Telegraph, at Alton, by Treadway & Parks. In 1855 merged with the Courier. Revived in 1861. Still published, daily and weekly.

1839.—The Western Weekly Mirror, at Edwardsville, by James Ruggles.

1840, March.—The Sovereign People, at Edwardsville, by James Ruggles.

1852.—The Alton Presbytery Reporter, by A. T. Norton, monthly. In 1860 removed to Chicago.

1852, May.—The Atton Courier, at Alton, by Brown, Fitch & Gamble, daily, tri-weekly, and weekly. In 1855 united with the Telegraph. Suspended in 1861.

1853.—The Madison Enquirer, at Edwardsville, by Theodore Terry. 1855, July 13.—The Alton National Democrat, at Alton, by George M. Thompson. Suspended in 1860.

1856, June 26.—The Madison Advertiser, at Edwardsville, by James R. Brown.

1858, January 1.—The Daily Evening Democrat.

1861.—The Madison Weekly Press, at Edwardsville, by Theodore

1861.—The Ladies' Pearl, at Alton, by Logan & Brown, monthly.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

1838.—The Illinois Herald, by A. N. Ford. Afterward published as the Illinois Gazette.

1852, December 23.—The Marshall County Courier, at Henry, by R. H. Ruggles. Changed to the Henry Courier in 1854. Now published as the Henry Republican.

1861.—The Lacon Intelligencer, at Lacon.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1839.—The Prairie Beacon, at Hillsboro', by Charles Clapp.

MORGAN COUNTY.

1835.—Liberty's Sentinel, at Jacksonville, by J. B. Fulks.

OGLE COUNTY.

1842, January 1.—The Rock River Register, at Mount Morris, by Jonathan Knodle. In September removed to Grand 1 tour. Suspended in 1843.

1844, November.—The Illinois Tribune, at Grand Det r, by J. W. Sweetland

1848, April 14.—The Ogle County Banner, by R. P. R. deld. Suspended in 1860.

ILLINOIS-Continued.

1850, April.—The Mount Morris Gazette, at Mount Morris, by J. F. Grosh.

1851, May.—The Ogle County Gazette, at Oregon, by R. C. Burchell. In 1852 changed to the Ogle County Reporter. Still published.

1855.—The Northwestern Republican, at Mount Morris, by Atwood & Williams. In 1856 changed to the Independent Watchman, and published several years.

1858, October.—The Lane Leader, at Lane (now Rochelle), by J. R. Howlett.

PEORIA COUNTY.

1834, March 19.—The *Illinois Champion*, at Peoria, by Buxton & Wolford. In 1837 merged in the *Peoria Register*.

1837.—The Peoria Register and Northwestern Gazetteer, at Peoria, by S. H. Davis.

1840, February.—The *Democratic Press*, at Peoria, by John S. Zeiber. Suspended in 1857.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

1815.—The *Illinois Intelligencer* (first in the state), at Kaskaskia, by Mathew Duncan. In 1820 removed to Vandalia.

1823.—The Kaskaskia Republican, at Kaskaskia.

1823, January.—The Republican Advocate, at Kaskaskia, by R. K. Fleming.

1832.—The Randolph Free Press, at Kaskaskia, by R. K. Fleming.

SAINT CLAIR COUNTY.

1828.—The Western News, at Belleville, by Dr. J. Green.

1829, April 24.—The Pioneer of the Valley of the Mississippi, at Rock Spring, by Thomas P. Green. Afterward changed to the Western Pioneer. In 1831 united with the Western Baptist (established about 1829) and called the Pioneer and Western Baptist. In 1835 changed to the Pioneer. Removed to Alton in 1836.

1837.—The Representative and Belleville News, at Belleville, by E. S. Cropley.

1842, March 5.—The American Bottom Reporter, at Illinoistown, by Vital, Jarrott & Co.

SANGAMON COUNTY.

1827, February 27.—The Sangamo Spectator, at Springfield, by H. Warren.

1829.—The Illinois Courier, at Springfield, by Mr. Meredith.

1831.—The Sangamo Journal, at Springfield, by S. W. & J. Francis. Now published as the Illinois State Journal, daily and weekly.

1839.—The *Illinois State Register*, removed from Vandalia to Springfield. Now published daily and weekly.

STEPHENSON COUNTY.

1847, November 7.—The *Prairie Democrat*, at Freeport, by S. D. Carpenter. Succeeded in 1853 by the *Freeport Bulletin*. Still published, daily and weekly.

1848, October.—The Freeport Journal, at Freeport, by Grattan & McFadden. The Daily Bulletin published 1856–158. Weekly still published.

UNION COUNTY.

1849, September 13.—The Jonesboro' Gazette and Southern Illinois Reflector, at Jonesboro', by Finley & Evans. Still published.

1860, April.—The Union County Record, at Anna, by W. H. Mitchell. Published several months.

1860, August 22.—The *Union Democrat*, at Jonesboro', by A. H. Marschalk. Removed to Anna the following November.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

1840, May 5.—The Rock River Express, at Rockford, by B. J. Gray. Published one year.

1840, August.—The Rockford Star, at Rockford, by P. Knappen. Suspended in 1841.

1841, July 22.—The Rockford Pilot, at Rockford, by J. A. Brown. Suspended in 1842.

1843, February.—The Winnebago Forum, at Rockford, by J. A. Wight. Afterward changed to the Rockford Forum, and again in 1854 to the Rockford Republican. Merged in the Register in 1862.

1848, October.—The Rockford Free Press, at Rockford, by H. W. De Puy. Suspended in 1850.

1852, June.—The Rock River Democrat, at Rockford, by Benjamin Holt. Consolidated with the Register in 1865.

1854.—The Spirit Advocate (spiritual), at Rockford, monthly. Suspended in 1855.

1855, February.—The Rockford Register, at Rockford, by E. C. Daugherty. Still published.

1857, May 27.—The Rockton Gazette, at Rockton, by H. W. Phelps. Removed to Burlington, Wisconsin, in April, 1859.

1858, October.—The Rockford Standard, at Rockford, by Springsteen & Parks. The Daily News published in connection with it one year from the spring of 1859. Daily resumed, and name changed to the Daily and Weekly News in the fall of 1860. Merged in the Register in 1861.

1859, May 7.—The *Pecatonica Independent* established at Pecatonica, by J. E. Duncan.

1859, September.—The Rock Biver Mirror, at Rockford, by Allen

1877.—The Daily Register, at Rockford. Still published.

INDIANA.

Area, 35,910 square miles; population, 1,978,301; 92 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 1; in 1840, 73; 1850, 197; 1860, 186; 1870, 293; 1880, 467. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 40; weeklies, 390; semi-weeklies, 1; tri-weeklies, 3; bi-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 27; semi-monthlies, 5. In each of 88 towns one paper was published; in 43, two; in 26, three; in 16, four; and in 16, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1804.—Printing was introduced at Vincennes. The following is a list of the early publications in the state by counties: (a)

ADAMS COUNTY.

The Annalist, established at Decatur. (Date of establishment and name of publisher unknown.)

ALLEN COUNTY.

1833.—The Fort Wayne Sentinel, at Fort Wayne, by Thomas Tigar and S. V. B. Noel.

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

1831.—Columbus Chronicle, at Columbus, by Lawson L. Dunkin.

BENTON COUNTY.

1855.—The Oxford Evening Mail, at Oxford, by J. W. Jackson. . 1871.—The Benton County Herald, at Fowler, by D. McA. Williams. The Boswell Leader, at Boswell, by C. Gault.

BOONE COUNTY.

1852.—The Lebanon Pioneer, at Lebanon, by A. C. Jackson.

BROWN COUNTY.

The Jacksonian, at Nashville. (Date and name of publisher unknown.)

CARROLL COUNTY.

1845.—The Delphi Oracle, at Delphi, by Robert C. Green.

CASS COUNTY.

1829, August.—The Pottawattomic and Miami Times, at Logansport, by John Scott.

a Prepared by W. H. H. Terrell, secretary of the State Historical Society.

INDIANA—Continued.

CLARK COUNTY.

Papers published at Charlestown and Jeffersonville, but dates and names of publishers unknown.

CLAY COUNTY.

1851.—The Eel River Propeller, at Bowling Green, by Samuel Christy. 1855.—The Weekly News, at Brazil, by J. M. Oliver.

CLINTON COUNTY.

1839.—The Frankfort Argus, at Frankfort, by Caterlin & Piles.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The Crawford County Democrat and Crawford County Republican, at Leavenworth. (Date of establishment and publishers' names unknown.)

DAVIESS COUNTY.

1839.-"The 8 by 10," at Washington, by William Berry.

1840.—The Democrat, at Washington, by W. Young.

1840.—The Harrisonian, at Washington, by Samuel H. Smith.

DEARBORN COUNTY.

1871.—The Dearborn Gazette, at Lawrenceburg, by W. Brown.

DECATUR COUNTY.

1831.—The Greensburg Chronicle, at Greensburg, by Elijah Mitchell.

DE KALB COUNTY.

The Waterloo Press, the Republican, at Auburn, the Courier, at Auburn, the News, at Garrett. (Dates and publishers unknown.)

DELAWARE COUNTY.

1840.—The Muncietonian, at Muncie. (Publisher unknown.)

DUBOIS COUNTY.

 $1848. {\bf --} The {\it Signal} \hbox{(German)}, at {\bf Hunting burg.} \hbox{\ \ (Publisher unknown.)}$ 1868.—Jasper Courier, at Jasper, by Clemens Doane.

ELKHART COUNTY.

1837.—The ${\it Goshen~Democrat},$ at Goshen, by Brown & Bassett. 1859.—Elkhart Review, at Elkhart, by Weller & Chase.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

1826.—The Connersville Observer, at Connersville, by Rench & Sample.

FLOYD COUNTY,

A newspaper was published at New Albany at an early day. (No report of its date or publisher.)

FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

1836.—The Western Constellation, at Covington, by Commingore & Snyder.

1852.—The Attica Ledger, at Attica, by J. A. Rice.

1873.—The People's Paper, at Veedersburg, by J. H. Spence; removed to Attica.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1819.—The Brookville Enquirer and Indiana Gazetteer, at Brookville, by John A. Scott & Co.

FULTON COUNTY.

1850.—The Star, at Rochester, by John Q. Howell.

GRANT COUNTY.

1842, June 4.—The Democratic Herald, at Marion, Jer. Harry, publisher, John Gilbert, editor.

1854.—The Mississinewa Gazette, at Marion, by D. W. Jones.

1860.—The Jonesboro' News, at Jonesboro', by the Jonesboro' News Club.

GREENE COUNTY.

1855.—The Greene County Times, at Bloomfield, by E. Rose.

1873.—The Worthington Sun, at Worthington, by W. H. Osborn.

1875.—The Owensburg Observer, at Owensburg, by Mr. Sleeth.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

1832.—The Little Western, at Noblesville, by Henry Emmons.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

The Greenfield Reveille, at Greenfield, by James and Jonathan Hunt. (Date unknown.)

HARRISON COUNTY.

1814.—The Corydon Gazette, at Corydon.

HENDRICKS COUNTY.

1845.—The Danville Advertiser, at Danville, by Dr. H. G. Todd.

HENRY COUNTY.

1831.—The Knightstown Sun, at Knightstown, by Mr. Grant.

1841.—The Indiana Courier, at New Castle, by J. W. Grubbs.

1874.—The Spiceland Reporter, at Spiceland, by F. Ratcliff.

HOWARD COUNTY.

1848.—The Pioneer, at New London, by Dr. R. M. Wickersham.

1850.—The Howard Tribune, at Kokomo, by James Beard.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

1846.—The Republican Bugle, at Huntington, by Mr. Smith.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Papers published at Brownstown and Seymour. A paper was published at Rockford about 1850 by Dr. J. R. Monroe; now published at Seymour.

JASPER COUNTY.

1854.—The Jasper Banner, at Rensselaer, by John McCarthy.

JAY COUNTY.

1852.—The Portland Journal, at Portland, by James M. Bromagen.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1815.—The Republican Banner, at Madison, by William Hendricks.

JENNINGS COUNTY.

1836.—The Vernon Visitor, by Randall & Comer.

1836.—The Plain Dealer, at North Vernon.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

1845.—The Franklin Jeffersonian, at Franklin, by H. C. Allison.

1874.—The Edinburg Courier, at Edinburg, by Brown & Bro.

KNOX COUNTY.

1804, April.—The Indiana Gazette, at Vincennes, by Elihu Stout. Burned in 1806.

1806.—The Western Sun, at Vincennes, by Elihu Stout. Now issued daily and weekly.

1819.—The Vincennes Gazette, at Vincennes.

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

1845.—The Kosciusko Republican, at Monoquet, by Charles L. Murray. The Warsaw Democrat, at Warsaw, by D. R. Pershing and Dr. S. B. Critchfield. (Date unknown.)

The Pierceton Reveille, at Pierceton. (Date and publisher unknown.)

LAKE COUNTY.

1834.—The Western Ranger, at Crown Point, by Solon Robinson.

LA PORTE COUNTY,

1835, June.—The Michigan City Gazette, at Michigan City, by James S. Castle.

1838, June.—The La Porte County Whig and Porter, Lake, and Marshall Counties Advertiser, at La Porte, by Stuart & Clisbe.

1851.—The Westville Free Press, at Westville, by L. P. Williams.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

1834.—The Western Spy, at Bedford, by O. H. Allen.

MADISON COUNTY.

1834.—The Western Telegraph, at Anderson, by C. D. Henderson.

INDIANA—Continued.

MARION COUNTY.

1822, January 28.—The *Indianapolis Gazette*, at Indianapolis, by George Smith and Samuel Bolton.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

1851, June.—The Plymouth Pilot, at Plymouth, by John Q. Howell.

MARTIN COUNTY.

1859.—The Comet, at Dover Hill, by Mr. Hinkle.

MIAMI COUNTY.

1837, July 22.—The Peru Forester, at Peru, by Samuel Pike.

MONROE COUNTY.

1825.—The Indiana Gazette and Literary Advocate, at Bloomington, by Jesse Brandon.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1832.—The Crawfordsville Record, at Crawfordsville, by Wade & Bryant.

MORGAN COUNTY.

The Morgan County Gazette. (Date of establishment and publisher unknown.)

NEWTON COUNTY.

1860, September.—The Newton Chronotype, at Kentland, by Cowen & Schoonover.

1875.—The Goodland Reporter, at Goodland, by C. H. Miller.

NOBLE COUNTY.

The New Era, at Albion, by S. C. Alvord; the Standard, at Kendallville; the National Banner, at Rome City. (Dates of establishment and publishers unknown.)

OHIO COUNTY.

The Rising Sun Recorder and the Saturday News, at Rising Sun. (Dates of establishment and publishers unknown.)

ORANGE COUNTY.

1831.—The Paoli Times, at Paoli, by Dr. William A. Bowles.

OWEN COUNTY.

1843.—The Comet, at Spencer, by I. F. Lytle.

1843.—The Spencer Chronicle, at Spencer, by Joseph Reed.

PARKE COUNTY.

The Rockville Republican, at Rockville, by Marts & Clark. (Date unknown.)

PERRY COUNTY.

The Cannelton Reporter, at Cannelton, by Hunt & Mason; the Tell City Commercial, at Tell City, by W. P. Knight. (Dates of establishment unknown).

PIKE COUNTY.

1854.—The Patriarch, at Petersburg, by John Evans.

PORTER COUNTY.

 $1843. {\bf --} {\bf The}\, \textit{Porter County Republican}, at {\bf Valparaiso}, \, {\bf by \, James \, S. \, Castle.}$

POSEY COUNTY.

1825.—The New Harmony Gazette, at New Harmony, by Robert Dale Owen.

PULASKI COUNTY.

1854.—The Winamac Democrat, at Winamac, by B. F. Thomas.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

1830.—The Hoosier, at Greencastle, by Mr. Childs.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

The Winchester Herald and the Winchester Journal, at Winchester.

RIPLEY COUNTY.

1835.—The Intelligencer, at Versailles, by B. B. Root.

1867.—The Osgood Times, at Osgood, by James McDonald.

RUSH COUNTY.

1832.—The Indiana Herald and Gazetteer, at Rushville.

SAINT JOSEPH COUNTY.

1831.—The Northwestern Pioneer, at South Bend, by John D. and Joseph H. Defrees.

SCOTT COUNTY.

The Western Eagle, at Lexington, by Jacob Rhoads. (Date of establishment unknown.)

SHELBY COUNTY.

1832.—The Shelbyville Argus, at Shelbyville, by William H. Haslet.

SPENCER COUNTY.

The Rockport Democrat, by R. S. Hicks, and the Rockport Gazette, by T. J. Langdon. (Dates of establishment unknown.)

STARKE COUNTY.

1861, May.—The Starke County Press, at Knox, by Joseph A. Berry.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

1848.—The Indiana Review, at Angola, by W. Martin.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

The Sullivan Union and the Sullivan Democrat, at Sullivan.

SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

The Vevay Reveille, at Vevay.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

The La Fayette Journal, by John B. Seaman. (Date of establishment unknown.)

TIPTON COUNTY.

1855.—The Tipton County Democrat, at Tipton, by A. M. Vickrey.

UNION COUNTY.

The Liberty Herald, at Liberty, by John W. Short. (Date of establishment unknown.)

VERMILLION COUNTY.

1838.—The Perryville Banner, at Perryville, by John R. Jones.

1840.—The Eugene News Letter, at Eugene, by R. M. Waterman.

1852.—The Olive Branch, at Newport, by James Hood and Andrew J. Adams.

1874.—The Clinton Exponent, at Clinton, by S. B. Blackledge.

VIGO COUNTY.

1823, July 21.—The Western Register and Terre Haute Advertiser, at Terre Haute, by John W. Osborn.

WABASH COUNTY.

1846.—The *Upper Wabash Argus*, at Wabash, by Moses Scott. 1866.—The *North Manchester Republican*, at North Manchester, by M. E. Pleas.

WARREN COUNTY.

1844.—The Wabash Commercial, at Independence, by Enos Canutt; afterward removed to Williamsport.

1870.—The Advance, at West Lebanon, by S. P. Conner.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The Salem Democrat; the Salem Whig.

INDIANA—Continued.

WAYNE COUNTY.

1821.—The Weekly Intelligencer, at Richmond, by Elijah Lacy. Papers were also established at Cambridge City and Centreville.

WELLS COUNTY.

1847.—The Republican Bugle, at Bluffton, by T. Smith.

WHITE COUNTY.

1848.—The Prairie Chieftain, at Monticello, by Jonas Reed.

1870.—The Brookston Reporter, at Brookston, by D. S. & F. D. French.

WHITLEY COUNTY.

1854.—The Pioneer, at Columbia City, by J. A. Berry.

IOWA.

Area, 55,475 square miles; population, 1,624,615; 99 countiesnewspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1840 was 4; in 1850, 29; 1860, 130; 1870, 233; 1880, 569. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 30; weeklies, 500; semi-weeklies, 3; tri-weeklies, 1; bi-weeklies, 2; monthlies, 31; semi-monthlies, 1; quarterlies, 1. In each of 140 towns one paper was published; in 61, two; in 33, three; in 10 four; and in 21, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1836, May 11.—Printing was introduced at Dubuque. The publications prior to 1842 were as follows: (a)

1836, May 11.—The Dubuque Visitor, established at Dubuque Lead Mines, Wisconsin territory, by John King. Now published as the Dubuque Herald.

1837, June 3.—The Iowa News, at Dubuque, by Russell & Coriell.

1837, July 8.—The Western Adventurer, at Montrose, by Thomas

1837, July 8.—The Wisconsin Territorial Gazette, at Burlington, by Clark & Jacobs. Now published as the Burlington Gazette.

1837, September.—The Western Emigrant and Historian, at Montrose, by Thomas Gregg; monthly, 16 pages. But three numbers were issued. Hughes & Van Antwerp. Now published as the Iowa State Press.

1838, March 24.—The Fort Madison Patriot, at Fort Madison, by James E. Edwards. Removed to Burlington, November 27, 1838, and called the Burlington Patriot. Now published as the Burlington Hawkeye.

1838, August 4.—The Iowa Sun, at Davenport, by Andrew Logan. Now published as the Davenport Democrat.

1840, October 23.—The Iowa Standard, at Bloomington (now Muscatine), by William Crum.

1840, October 27.—The Bloomington Herald, at Bloomington (now Muscatine), by Thomas Hughes.

1841, May 23.—The Fort Madison Courier, at Fort Madison, by R. W. Albright.

1841, June 10.—The Iowa City Standard, at Iowa City, by William Crum. Now published as the Iowa City Republican.

1841, July.—The Miner's Express, at Dubuque, by Avery Thomas. 1841, July 30.—The Iowa City Argus, at Iowa City, by Nathan Jack-

1841, August 26.—The Davenport Gazette, at Davenport, by Alfred. Saunders. The first steam press in Iowa was used in this office in 1855. The daily (first in the state) was established October 16, 1854. Still published.

1841, December 3.—The Iowa Capital Reporter, at Iowa City, by

a Compiled by John Springer, of Iowa City.

KANSAS.

Area, 81,700 square miles; population, 996,096; 104 counties—newspapers published in 83. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1860 was 27; in 1870, 97; 1880, 347. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 20; weeklies, 310; semi-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 15; semimonthlies, 1. In each of 101 towns one paper was published; in 45, two; in 16, three; in 7, four; and in 10, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY. (a)

1834.—Printing introduced. (b)

Newspapers established in each county, as follows:

ALLEN COUNTY.

1864, November 16.—The Humboldt Herald, at Humboldt, by Joseph Bond. Published less than a year.

1866, April 18.—The Humboldt Union, at Humboldt, by W. T. McElroy. Still published.

1867, January 5.—The Allen County Courant, at Iola, by W. H. Johnson. In 1868 changed to the Neosho Valley Register, in August, 1870, to the Kansas State Register, and in December, 1870, again changed to the Neosho Valley Register. In 1875 changed to the Iola Register. Still published.

1870, October 27.—The Southern Kansas Statesman, at Humboldt, by Berry & Campbell. Suspended in May, 1872.

1873, November. — The Rural Kansan, at Humboldt, by D. B. Emmert; monthly. Published one year.

1877, October 11.—The Inter-State, at Humboldt, by Dunn & Baker. Still published.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

1865, January.—The Garnett Plaindealer, at Garnett, by I. E. Olney. Still published.

1868, October. - The Anderson County Expositor, at Garnett, by W. H. Johnson. Published a short time.

1873, January.—The Journal, at Garnett, by G. W. Cooper. Still published.

ATCHISON COUNTY.

1855, February 3.—The Squatter Sovereign, at Atchison, by Kelly & Stringfellow. In 1858 changed to the Atchison Champion. edition established in 1865. Still published, daily and weekly.

1857, July.—The Kansas Zeitung, at Atchison, by Dr. Charles F. Kob. In 1859 removed to Leavenworth.

1857, September 12.—The Sumner Gazette, at Sumner, by Cone Brothers. Suspended August 27, 1859.

1859.—The Western Spy, at Sumner, by Baxter & McBride. Published a short time.

1859, June 4.—The Union, at Atchison, by D. O. Chase. Suspended in 1864.

1861, June 20.—The Atchison Bulletin, at Atchison, by Driggs, Faris, & Moore. Suspended in 1862.

1862, November 29.—The Democratic Standard, at Atchison, by W. J. Marion. Published three months.

1864, May 5.—The Atchison Free Press, at Atchison, by F. G. Adams; daily. In 1868 united with the Champion.

1867, October 25.—The Atchison Patriot, at Atchison, by Nelson Adams; daily and weekly. Still published.

a Compiled from the First Biennial Report of the State Board of Agriculture, 1878.

b In 1834, or twenty years before the organization of the territory of Kansas, Rev. Joseph Meeker, missionary to the Ottawa and other Indian tribes, brought an old-fashioned press and printing material to the old mission farm of the Baptists, five miles east of the present site of Ottawa, Franklin county. Mr. Meeker published a small missionary paper in the English and Cherokee languages. He also wrote and published several Sunday school books in the Indian tongue, a book of the code of laws of the Ottawas, a hymn book, and several school books.

· 1868, January 1.—Die Fackel, removed from Wyandotte to Atchison, by H. W. Kastor. In January, 1869, removed to Saint Joseph, Missouri.

1873, April 27.—The Globe, at Atchison, by a stock company; daily and weekly. Suspended December 14, 1873.

1874, February 14.—The Courier (German), at Atchison, by Edward Fleischer. Still published.

1877, December 8.—The *Little Globe*, at Atchison, by Howe & Co.; daily. Now published weekly.

1878, March 1.—The Atchison Banner, at Atchison, by C. F. Kurth & Co.

BARTON COUNTY.

1873.—The Barton County Progress, at Great Bend, by H. P. Shults. Published one year.

1874.—The $\mathit{Great\,Bend}$ $\mathit{Register},$ at Great Bend, by a company. Still published.

1876.—The *Inland Tribune*, at Great Bend, by C. P. Townsley. Still published.

1877, July.—The Arkansas Valley Democrat, at Great Bend, by a company. Still published.

BOURBON COUNTY.

1855, August.-The Southern Kansas, at Fort Scott.

1857.—The Fort Scott Democrat, at Fort Scott, by J. E. Jones.

1862.—The Western Volunteer, at Fort Scott, by E. K. Smith. Soon after changed to the Fort Scott Bulletin. In 1863 consolidated with the Monitor.

1862, July 15.—The Monitor, at Marmaton, by D. B. Emmert. In 1863 removed to Fort Scott, and consolidated with the Bulletin as the Union Monitor. The Daily Monitor established in 1864. Still published, daily and weekly.

1866.—The Fort Scott Press, at Fort Scott, by Hayward Brothers. Subsequently removed to Girard and called the Girard Press. Still published.

1869.—The Fort Scott Evening Post, at Fort Scott, by Edward Schiller. Published a short time.

1870.—The Fort Scott Telegram, at Fort Scott, by William Coffrey. Suspended in 1871.

1870.—The Fort Scott Democrat, at Fort Scott, by Goode Brothers. In 1873 changed to the Pioneer; in February, 1875, united with the Border Sentinel and called the Pioneer and Sentinel; in September, 1875, changed to the Herald. Still published.

1875.—The Emigrant's Guide, at Fort Scott, by C. Rollin Camp; monthly.

1875.—The Rays of the Cross (Baptist), at Fort Scott, by Judson Slade. Published two years.

1877, October.—The Bourbon County Democrat, at Fort Scott, by John Forbes.

1877.—The New Century (temperance), at Fort Scott, by Rev. J. Paulson.

1877.—The Colored Citizen, at Fort Scott, by Eagleson Brothers. In 1878 removed to Topeka.

BROWN COUNTY.

1861.—The Brown County Union, at Hiawatha, by Dr. P. G. Parker. Published less than a year.

1864, August 20.—The *Union Sentinel*, at Hiawatha, by H. P. Stebbins. October 1, 1870, consolidated with the *Dispatch*.

1870, April 30.—The *Hiawatha Dispatch*, at Hiawatha, by A. N. Ruley. Still published.

1874, June.—The Brown County Advocate, at Hiawatha, by Davis & Watson. In October, 1875, changed to the Kansas Herald. Still published.

BUTLER COUNTY.

1870, March 4.—The Walnut Valley Times, at El Dorado, by T. B. Murdock. Still published.

1870.—The *Crescent*, at Augusta, by Putnam & Perry. Afterward changed to the *Augusta Republican*. Subsequently removed to McPherson county.

1873.—The Southern Kansas Gazette, at Augusta, by C. H. & J. A. Kurtz. Still published.

1877, February.—The El Dorado Press, at El Dorado, by J. M. Satterthwaite. Still published.

CHASE COUNTY.

1859, May 30.—The Kansas Press, at Cottonwood Falls, by S. N. Wood. In October, 1859, removed to Council Grove, Morris county.

186-.—The Kansas Central Index, at Cottonwood Falls, by Beck, Follett & McClure. Removed to Wichita in January, 1871.

1866.—The Chase County Banner, at Cottonwood Falls, by S. N. Wood. Suspended in April, 1870.

1871, February 6.—The Chase County Leader, at Cottonwood Falls, by W. A. Morgan. Still published.

1874, October 26.—The Chase County Courant, at Cottonwood Falls, by Martin & Timmons. Still published.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

1874, June.—The Wide Awake, at Sedan, by Joseph Mount. Suspended in September, 1875.

1875, August.—The Chautauqua Journal, at Sedan, by Kelly & Turner. Still published.

1875, November.—The Chautauqua News, at Peru, by Moore & Son. 1876, October.—The Cedarvale Blade, at Cedarvale, by ——— Allison. Suspended in December, 1877.

1878, May 24.—The Cedarvale Times, at Cedarvale, by P. H. Albright.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

1867, October.—The Baxter Springs Herald, at Baxter Springs, by B. R. & N. J. Evans. Suspended in 1868.

1868, October.—The *Cherokee Sentinel*, at Baxter Springs, by Coulter & Holbrook.

1869, October 29.—The Workingman's Journal, at Columbus, by a company. In October, 1874, changed to the Columbus Journal. Suspended in February, 1875.

1874.—The Baxter Springs Republican, at Baxter Springs. In 1877 removed to Columbus and consolidated with the Courier.

1874, October.—The Columbus Courier, at Columbus, by J. F. Dowell. Still published.

1875.—The Columbus Avalanche, at Columbus, by J. N. Lee. Afterward changed to the Columbus Democrat. In January, 1877, removed to Webb City, Missouri.

1877.—The Columbus Vidette, at Columbus, by G. W. B. Hoffman. In May, 1878, changed to the Border Star. Still published.

1877.—The Galena Miner, at Galena, by Lee & McDowell. Still published.

1877.—The Mining Echo, at Empire City, by Hadley & Murphy. Still published.

CLAY COUNTY.

1871, August 20.—The Clay County Independent, at Clay Center, by Huston & Downer. In 1873 changed to the Clay County Dispatch. Still published.

CLOUD COUNTY.

1870.—The Republican Valley Empire, at Clyde, by Henry Buckingham. In 1871 removed to Concordia and called the Concordia Empire. Still published.

1871.—The Watchman, at Clyde, by Mark J. Kelley. Removed to Concordia in 1875 and called the Concordia Expositor. Still published.

COFFEY COUNTY.

1857.—The Ottumwa Journal, at Ottumwa, by Jonathan Lyman. Published a short time.

1859, September.—The *Neosho Valley Register*, at Burlington, by S. S. Prouty. Suspended in July, 1864.

1864. June.—The Hampden Expositor, at Hampden, by I. E. Olney. In 1865 removed to Garnett.

1864, September 3.—The Kansas Patriot, at Burlington, by S. S. Prouty. In 1870 changed to the Burlington Patriot. Still published.

1874.—The Voice of the People, at Burlington, by Peter Bell.

1875.—The Burlington Independent, at Burlington, by A. H. Smith. Still published.

COWLEY COUNTY.

1870, August 13.—The Cowley County Censor, at Winfield, by A. J. Patrick. In January, 1872, changed to the Winfield Messenger. Suspended in December, 1872.

1570, August 24.—The Arkansas City Traveler, at Arkansas City, by M. G. Mains. Still published.

1872, September 12.—The *Telegram*, at Tisdale, by W. M. Allison. Soon after removed to Winfield. Still published as the *Cowley County Telegram*.

1573, January 11.—The Winfield Courier, at Winfield, by R. S. Waddell & Co. Still published.

1874, November 19.—The *Plow and Anvil*, at Winfield, by J. M. Alexander. In February, 1876, changed to the *Cowley County Democrat*. Suspended in a short time.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

1869, November 11.—The Girard Press, at Girard, by Warner & Wasser. Still published.

1570, July 28.—The *People's Vindicator*, at Girard, by Crisp & Lindsey. Suspended in November, 1870.

1873, March 12.—The Girard Pharos, at Girard, by W. K. Goode. Published at Cherokee from May to September, 1874. Subsequently removed to Columbus.

1875, June 3.—The *Cherokee Index*, at Cherokee, by Mary A. Spring. In September, 1877, removed to Columbus.

1875, August 6.—The Crawford County News, at Girard, by Fulton & Covell. Still published.

1876, May 13.—The Young Cherokee, at Girard, by Webb & St. Clair. In 1877 removed to Short Creek and called the Mining Echo.

1877, October 6.—The Cherokee Banner, at Cherokee, by H. H. Webb. 1878, July 4.—The Temperance Rural, at Cherokee, by St. Clair & Moore.

1878, July 26.—The Girard Herald, at Girard, by J. W. Womack.

DAVIS COUNTY.

1858, June.—The Junction City Sentinel, at Junction City, by B. H. Keyser. In July, 1859, changed to the Kansas Statesman. Suspended in September, 1859, but revived as the Frontier Guide. In September, 1861, changed to the Kansas Frontier. Suspended in March, 1862.

1861, September 12.—The Smoky Hill and Republican Union, at Junction City, by G. W. Kingsbury. In 1864 changed to the Courier. Suspended, but shortly revived as the Junction City Union. Still published.

1838, July 17.—The Junction City Avalanche, at Junction City, by A. S. Ruling. Suspended in October, 1868.

1873, August 14.—The Junction City Tribune, at Junction City, by Farey & Alvord. Still published.

DICKINSON COUNTY.

1870, February.—The Abilene Chronicle, at Abilene, by V. P. Wilson. In 1873 consolidated with the Journal, and called the Chronicle-Journal. Now published as the Dickinson County Chronicle.

1873, February. The Journal, at Abilene, by W. H. Johnson. In May, 1873, united with the Chronicle.

1874, January.—The Solomon Gazette, at Solomon City, by Campbell & Fuller. In 1876 removed to Enterprise and in 1878 to Abilene. Now published as the Abilene Gazette.

DONIPHAN COUNTY.

1856.—The Doniphan Constitutionalist, at Doniphan, by Thomas J. Key. Suspended in July, 1858.

1857, June.—The Era, at Geary City. Suspended in 1858.

1857, June 4.—The Chief, at White Cloud, by Sol. Miller. In July, 1872, removed to Troy. Still published by the original proprietor.

1857, July.—The *Elwood Advertiser*, at Elwood, by Fairman & Newman. Suspended in 1859.

1858.—The Crusader of Freedom, at Doniphan, by James Redpath. Published a short time.

1858.—The Palermo Leader, at Palermo, by Emery & Perham. Published two years.

1858.—The Elwood Free Press, at Elwood, by F. & R. Tracy. Suspended in October, 1861.

1858.—The Troy Democrat, at Troy, by Joseph Thompson. Published a short time.

1858.—The *Highlander*, at Highland, by Faulkner & Seaver. Published a few months.

1858, July.—The *Iowa Point Enquirer*, at Iowa Point, by T. J. Key. Published a short time.

1859.—The Dispatch, at Iowa Point, by Watrous & Biggers. Suspended in 1860.

1860.—The Doniphan County Dispatch, at Troy, by J. W. Biggers. Published a short time.

'1860.—The *Doniphan Post*, at Doniphan, by G. & W. Rees. Suspended in 1861.

1862.—The Doniphan County Patriot, at Troy, by Dr. E. H. Grant. In 1864 merged in the Investigator.

1864.—The Doniphan County Soldier, at Troy, by S. H. Dodge. Published a few months.

1864, February.—The Troy Investigator, at Troy, by a company. Published less than a year.

1865.—The Troy Reporter, at Troy, by J. H. Hunt. In April, 1867, removed to Wathena. Suspended in 1877.

1868, November.—The *Doniphan County Republican*, at Troy, by C. G. Bridges. Suspended in June, 1875.

1871, May.—The Doniphan Democrat, at Doniphan, by J. J. Ricketts. Published about a year.

1873, August.—The White Cloud Leader, at White Cloud, by Yard & Overholt. Published two months.

1877, May.—The Troy Bulletin, at Troy, by C. G. Bridges. Still published.

1878, January.—The Highland Sentinel, by George F. Hammar.

1878, February.—The Wathena Advance, at Wathena, by E. A. Davis. Suspended June 7, 1878.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

1854, October 21.—The Herald of Freedom, dated Wakarusa, Kansas, but printed in Pennsylvania. Second number published in Lawrence, January 6, 1855. Office destroyed in May, 1854, and paper suspended; revived the following November, and continued until 1859.

1855, January.—The Kansas Free State, at Lawrence, by Miller & Elliott. Office destroyed and paper suspended May 21, 1856.

1855, January 5.—The Kansas Tribune, at Lawrence, by John Speer. In November, 1855, removed to Topeka. Re-established at Lawrence January 1, 1863. Office destroyed and paper suspended August 21, 1863; revived in November, 1863, as a daily and weekly. Still published.

1855, September 26.—The Kansas New Era, at Lecompton, by S. Weaver. In May, 1867, removed to Medina, and afterward to Grasshopper Falls (now Valley Falls). Still published.

1856.—The Lecompton Union, at Lecompton, by Jones & Faris. Suspended in 1861.

1857, May 28.—The Lawrence Republican, at Lawrence, by Norman Allen. Office destroyed and paper suspended August 21, 1863; revived February 1, 1868. In March, 1869, united with the State Journal.

1857, June 25.—The Freeman's Champion, at Prairie City, by S. S. Prouty. Afterward suspended; revived and continued until September, 1858.

1858, February 23.—The *National Democrat*, at Lecompton, by S. W. Driggs. Suspended in October, 1860.

1859, January.—The Congregational Record, at Lawrence, by a society. Office destroyed in 1862. Afterward published at Kansas City, Missouri. Suspended in December, 1864, and revived in June, 1865, at Leavenworth. In 1866 removed to Topeka. Suspended in May, 1867.

1861, February.—The Kansas State Journal, at Lawrence, by Trask & Lowman. The Daily Journal established March 3, 1868. Still published, daily and weekly.

1864.—The Baldwin City Observer, at Baldwin City, by Warren Mitchell. Published one year; subsequently revived and continued six months.

1866, July 28.—The North Lawrence Courier, at North Lawrence, by J. S. Boughton. In September_following changed to the Kaw Valley Courier. September 14, 1867, changed to the Clarion. Suspended in November, 1867.

1870, September 18.—The *Standard*, at Lawrence, by a corporation. Daily established in October, 1871. Still published.

1872, February 3.—The *Spirit of Kansas*, at Lawrence, by Kalloch & Stevens. Still published.

EDWARDS COUNTY.

1873, September 16.—The Kinsley Reporter, at Kinsley. Succeeded March 29, 1877, by the Edwards County Leader. Still published.

1877, November 3.—The Valley Republican, at Kinsley, by C. L. Hubbs. May 4, 1878, changed to the Kinsley Graphic. Still published. 1878, June 1.—The Kinsley Republican, at Kinsley, by C. L. Hubbs. Still published.

1878, July 13.—The Staats Zeitung, at Kinsley, by Dr. L. Rick.

ELK COUNTY.

1870.—The Elk Falls Examiner, at Elk Falls, by C. L. Goodrich. Published about one year.

1870, September.—The Howard County Ledger (established at Longton). Removed to Elk Falls in 1874. Removed to Howard in 1876. 1872.—The Howard County Messenger, at Howard City, by Kelly & Turner. In about one year removed to Boston, and continued a few months

- 1873.—The Journal, at Elk Falls, by Ward & Pyle. Upon the division of Howard county removed to Sedan. Still published.

1874, November.—The Courant. Removed from Elk City to Longton, by A. B. Steinberger. At the end of one year removed to Howard.

1875.—The Beacon, at Howard City, by A. B. Steinberger. Published several months.

1875.—The Censorial, at Howard City, by W. E. Doud. In six months removed to Eureka, Greenwood county.

1877.—The Kansas Rural, at Elk Falls, by J. A. Somerby. Published four months.

1877, November 22.—The Courant and Ledger, at Howard City, consolidated and called the Courant-Ledger. Now published as the Courant.

1878, January 22.—The Weekly Examiner, at Elk Falls, by C. A. Gitchell. Removed to Howard City the following March. Suspended July 12, 1878.

1878, July 24.—The *Industrial Journal*, at Howard City, by Van Hyatt & Somerby. Still published.

ELLIS COUNTY.

1867.—The Railway Advance, at Hays City, by Joseph Clark & Co. Suspended in 1868.

1873.—The Hays City Times, at Hays City, by Allen & Jones. Published a short time.

1874, February.—The *Hays City Sentinel*, at Hays City, by W. H. Johnson. Still published.

1876, April.—The Ellis County Stor, at Hays City, by J. H. Downing. Still published.

1877, August.—The Ellis County Standard, at Ellis, by W. P. Tomlinson.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY.

1868, April.—The Ellsworth Advocate, at Ellsworth, by P. H. Hubbell. Published six months.

1876.—The Ellsworth Advertiser, at Ellsworth, by Wilson & Campbell. Published two months.

FORD COUNTY.

1874.—The Dodge City Messenger, at Dodge City, by A. W. Moore. Suspended in 1875.

1876, May.—The *Times*, at Dodge City, by W. C. & L. Shinn. Still published.

1877, December.—The Ford County Globe, at Dodge City, by Morphy & Frost. Still published.

1878, May 18.—The Spearville Enterprise, at Spearville, by J. J. Burns. August 24, 1878, changed to the News. Still published.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1856.—The Kansas Leader, at Centropolis, by W. H. Austin. In 1857 removed to Mineola and called the Mineola Statesman. Published several months.

1865.—The Ottawa Home Journal, at Ottawa, by Kalloch & Evans. In March, 1868, changed to the Republic, and in September, 1869, to the Ottawa Journal. Suspended January 22, 1876.

1869, December 6.—The *Ottawa Herald*, at Ottawa, by Anderson & Tone. In August, 1872, changed to the *Kansas Liberal*, and in March, 1873, to the *Ottawa Republican*. Still published, daily and weekly.

1871, October 28.—The Democratic Leader, at Ottawa, by John Bain. In August, 1872, merged in the Liberal.

1873, February 11.—The Daily Times, at Ottawa, by W. C. Paul. Suspended October 26, 1873.

1874, June 6.—The Ottawn Weekly Times, at Ottawa, by Paul Brothers. Suspended May 5, 1875.

1875, August 5.—The Ottawa Triumph, at Ottawa, by E. H. Snow. In April, 1877, changed to the Ottawa Journal and Triumph. Still published.

1878, October 12.—The State Press, at Ottawa, by M. M. Bleakmore.

GREENWOOD COUNTY.

1868, July 4.—The Eureka Herald, at Eureka, by S. G. Mead. Still published.

1875.—The Censorial, at Eureka, by W. E. Doud.

HARPER COUNTY.

1878, August 22.—The Anthony Journal, at Anthony, by J. S. Soulé. Still published.

1878, October 24.—The Harper County Times, at Harper, by W. O. Graham. Still published.

HARVEY COUNTY.

1872, August 22.—The Newton Kansan, at Newton, by H. C. Ashbaugh. Still published.

1875, August 11.—The Harvey County News, at Newton, by A. W. Moore. Subsequently changed to the Republican. Still published.

1876, January 6.—Zur Heimath (German), at Halstead, by David Goerz; semi-monthly. Still published.

1878, November 2.—The Burrton Telephone, at Burrton, by A. C. Bowman. Still published.

JACKSON COUNTY.

1858.—The Cricket, at Holton, by T. G. Walters. (a) Published two months.

a The publisher had neither type nor press, but wrote his articles with pen and ink, and illustrated the political events with colored pencils.

1867, October.—The Jackson County News, at Holton, by A. W. Moore. In 1872 changed to Holton News. In 1874 merged in the Express.

1868, May.—The Jackson Democrat, at Holton, by a company, In 1869 changed to the Holton Leader, and continued one year.

1872, April 13.—The Holton Express. In 1874 united with the News, and called the Express and News. In 1875 consolidated with Recorder. 1872, June 4.—The Netawaka Chief, at Netawaka, by George S. Irwin. In 1874 removed to Hiawatha, Brown county.

1875, March 2.—The Recorder, at Holton, by Shiner & Laithe. March 26, 1875, united with the Express, and called the Recorder and Express. In January, 1877, changed to Recorder. Still published.

1878, January 16.—The Holton Signal, at Holton, by Fairchild & Sargent. Still published.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1858, May.—The Grasshopper, by J. A. Cody. Published four months; afterward revived, and called the Crescent; continued a few months.

1860.—The Oskaloosa Independent, at Oskaloosa, by J. W. Roberts. Still published.

1862.—The Gazette, by P. H. Hubbell. In 1864 changed to the Jeffersonian. In 1866 removed to Holton.

1867.—The Jefferson County Democrat, at Oskaloosa, by Stafford & Neshitt. Published two months; revived in September, 1867, and continued as the Statesman until December, 1868.

1807, March.—The New Era, at Medina, by S. Weaver. In 1871 removed to Grasshopper Falls (Valley Falls). Still published.

1870, December 12.—The Perryville Times, at Perryville, by H. G. Evans. In 1874 removed to Saint Mary's.

1873, January.—The Grasshopper, by Hoover & Huron. In 1874 merged in the $New\ Era$.

1873, October 9.—The Oskaloosa Sickle and Sheaf, at Oskaloosa, by Williams & Wilson. Now published as the Sickle.

JEWELL COUNTY.

1872, March 24.—The Jewell City Clarion, at Jewell City, by Day & Jenkins. May 1, 1873, changed to the Jewell County Diamond. In April, 1878, united with the Jewell County Monitor, removed to Jewell Center, and called the Monitor-Diamond. Now published at Jewell City.

1874, May 19.—The Jewell County Monitor, at Jewell Center, by Frank Kirk. In April, 1878, united with the Diamond.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

1859.—The Kansas Tribune, at Olathe, by Francis & Davis. Suspended in 1861.

1859, September 8.—The Olathe Herald, at Olathe, by Giffen & Devinney. Suspended in August, 1861.

1861, May 9.—The Olathe Mirror, at Olathe, by John Francis. Afterward united with the News Letter, and called the Mirror and News Letter. Still published.

1867, October 9.—The Kansas Central, at Olathe, by W. F. Goble. In September, 1868, changed to the Johnson County Democrat.

1870, February 23.—The Olathe News Letter, at Olathe, by J. A. & H. F. Canutt. Afterward united with the Mirror.

1870, December 7.—The Spring Hill Enterprise, at Spring Hill, by Buel & Sprague. In 1872 changed to the Western Progress. In 1873 removed to Olathe.

1878, April 13.—The Kansas State Register, at Spring Hill, by C. F. Hyde.

LABETTE COUNTY.

1868, April.—The Eagle, at Jacksonville, by B. K. Land. 1868.—The Oswego Register, at Oswego, by E. R. Trask.

1869, January 15.—The Advance, at Chetops, by Homer & Corey. In January, 1874, changed to the Southern Kansas Advance. Still published.

1871, June.—The *Parsons Sun*, at Parsons, by Reynolds & Perry Still published.

1874, April 9.—The Parsons Eclipse, at Parsons, by J. B. Lamb Still published.

1876,—The *Herald*, at Chetopa, by Hibbetts & Frye. Suspended in 1877.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY.

1854, September 15.—The *Herald*, at Leavenworth, by W. H. Adams Suspended June 27, 1861.

1854, November.—The Kickapoo Pioneer, at Kickapoo, by A. B. Hazzard. Published three years.

1855, March.—The Territorial Register, by Sevier & Delahay. Suspended December 22, 1855.

1856.—The Leavenworth Journal, at Leavenworth, by S. S. Goode Suspended in 1859.

1857.—The Young America, at Leavenworth, by George W. McLane Succeeded in September, 1857, by the Daily Ledger. Continued two years.

1857, March 7.—The *Times*, at Leavenworth, by a company. Daily established February 15, 1858. In September, 1868, united with the *Conservative*, and called the *Times and Conservative*. Latter part of title afterward dropped. Still published daily and weekly.

1858, September.—The Kansas Zeitung, removed from Atchison to Leavenworth, by C. F. Kob. Daily established in September, 1863 United with the Journal March 1, 1868, and called the Kansas Staats Zeitung. Suspended April 1, 1869.

1859.—L'Estafette du Kansas (French), at Leavenworth, by Frank Barclay. Published a short time.

1859.—The Daily Dispatch, at Leavenworth, by Prescott & White Published less than a year.

1861, January 28.—The *Leavenworth Conservative*, at Leavenworth by Dr. R. Anthony; daily, tri-weekly, and weekly. In September 1868, consolidated with the *Times*.

1861, June.—The *Inquirer*, at Leavenworth, by B. B. Taylor. Suspended February 10, 1863.

1862, September 18.—The Evening Bulletin, at Leavenworth, by a company; daily, tri-weekly, and weekly. In November, 1871, consolidated with the Times.

1865, March 1.—The Kunsas Journal, at Leavenworth, by Soussmar & Kempf. Consolidated with the Zeitung March 1, 1868.

1866, October 3.—The Leavenworth Commercial, at Leavenworth, by Prescott, Hume & Callahan; daily and weekly. In 1876 merged in the Times.

1867, June.—The Leavenworth Medical Herald, at Leavenworth, by Logan & Sinks; monthly. Suspended in 1876.

1868.—The Evening Call, at Leavenworth, by Clarke & McMichael Suspended in 1873.

1869, April 1.—The *Freie Presse*, at Leavenworth, by John M. Haber lein. Still published, daily and weekly.

1871, May.—The *Doniphan Democrat*, at Doniphan. Published less than a year; revived shortly afterward as the *Herald*. Subsequently removed to Leavenworth, and continued about two years.

1872.—The Home Record, at Leavenworth, by a society; monthly Still published.

1873.—The Appeal, at Leavenworth, by Embry & Co.; daily. Changed to weekly in 1877. Now published as the Appeal and Tribune.

1877, April 22.—The *Public Press*, at Leavenworth, by H. B. Horn daily. Still published.

1878, May.—The Western Homestead, at Leavenworth, by W. S. Burke. Still published.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

1872.—The Lincoln County News, at Lincoln Center, by Buzick & Barnhart. Subsequently changed to the Lincoln County Patriot. Suspended in 1875.

1874.—The Lincoln County Farmer, at Lincoln Center, by F. H. Barnhart. Published six months.

1874, December 2.—The Western Democrat, at Lincoln Center, by F. M. Beatty. Succeeded in June, 1875, by the Saline Valley Register. Still published.

LINN COUNTY.

1859, April 1.—The *Linn County Herald*, at Mound City, by Jonathan Lyman. In April, 1860, changed to the *Mound City Report*. In 1861 removed to Mansfield and called the *Mansfield Shield and Banner*. Suspended in 1862.

1864, April 1.—The Border Sentinel, at Mound City, by J. T. & J. D. Snoddy. Removed to Fort Scott in 1874.

1869.—The Linn County Press, by A. B. Bowman. Removed to Sumner county in 1871.

1870, June 18.—The La Cygne Weekly Journal, at La Cygne, by Cary & Kenea. Still published.

1871, August 24.—The *Pleasanton Observer*, at Pleasanton, by L. K. Zook. Still published.

1875, April 1.—The Linn County Enterprise, at Mound City, by J. J. McCallum. Suspended in November, 1875.

1876, February 1.—The *Linn County Clarion*, at Mound City, by Cannon & Van Buskirk. Still published.

LYON COUNTY.

1857, June 6.—The Kansas News, at Emporia, by P. B. Plumb. In 1859 changed to the Emporia News. Daily established in 1878. Still published.

1859, August 20.—The Americus Sentinel, at Americus, by T. C. Hill. Published one year.

1871, June.—The Emporia Ledger, at Emporia, by a company. Still published.

1877, September 27.—The Hartford Enterprise, at Hartford, by Clark & McCray. Still published.

1878, April 10.—The Emporia Sun, at Emporia, by J. M. Davis.

M'PHERSON COUNTY.

1872, December 19.—The McPherson Messenger, at McPherson, by Yale Bros. In 1874 changed to the McPherson Independent. Now published as the Republican.

1874, July 7.—The Farmers' Advocate, at McPherson. In 1875 removed to Salina.

1878, August 9.—The Freeman, at McPherson, by Clark & McCray. Still published.

MARION COUNTY.

1869, September.—The Western News, at Marion Center, by A. W. Robinson. In 1871 changed to the Western Giant, and later to Marion County Record. Still published.

1871, April.—The Florence Pioneer, at Florence, by Mitchell & McReynolds. Suspended in 1873.

1873, May 1.—The *Peabody Gazette*, at Peabody, by J. P. Church. Still published.

1876, June 23.—The Florence Herald, at Florence, by Howe & Morgan. Still published.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

1857, December 18.—The Palmetto Kansan, at Marysville, by J. E. Clardy. Published seven months.

1859.—The Democratic Platform, at Marysville, by Peters & Newell. Suspended in 1861.

1861.—The Big Blue Union, at Marysville, by G. D. Swearingen. Suspended in December, 1865.

1862.—The Constitutional Gazetteer, at Marysville, by P. H. Peters. Published a short time.

1864.—The *Enterprise*, at Marysville, by Baker, Peters & Magill. Removed to Irving in 1868 and called the *Blue Valley Record*. Published a few months.

1869.—The Locomotive, at Marysville, by P. H. Peters. In 1870 changed to the Marshall County News. Still published.

1870, January 1.—The Waterville Telegraph, at Waterville, by Frank A. Root. In 1877 changed to the Blue Valley Telegraph. Still published. 1871, July 4.—The Blue Rapids Times, at Blue Rapids, by Campbell & Tibbetts. Still published.

1875.—The Blue Valley Gazette, at Irving, by John Thomson. Still published.

1876, October 26.—The $\mathit{Frankfort}$ $\mathit{Record},$ at Frankfort, by Campbell & Bros.

MIAMI COUNTY.

1857.—The Southern Kansas Herald, at Osawatomie, by Charles E. Griffiths. In July, 1860, removed to Paola, and afterward changed to the Argus. Removed to Iola in August, 1866, and soon after suspended.

1860, January 1.—The Paola Chief, at Paola, by W. B. & A. O. Wagstaff. Published six months.

1861.—The *Crusader*, at Paola, by T. H. Ellis. Suspended in 1863. 1866.—The *Advertiser*, at Paola, by A. Gore. Suspended in 1870.

1866, August 18.—The Miami Republican, at Paola, by McReynolds & Simpson. Still published.

1870, September.—The Fontana Gazette, at Fontana, by Jones & Weylandt. Suspended in 1871.

1871, July 3.—The Paola Democrat, at Paola, by T. H. Ellis. Suspended in 1872.

1871, July 10.—The Kansas Spirit, at Paola, by Perry & Bright. Subsequently changed to the Western Spirit. Still published.

1876, June.—The *Herald*, at Louisburg, by E. F. Heisler. Still published.

1878, August.—The Republican Citizen, at Paola, by Wickersham & Greason. Still published.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

1871, April 5.—The $\it Mirror$, at Beloit, by A. B. Cornell. Published several months.

1872, April 11.—The *Beloit Gazette*, at Beloit, by Chaffee & Johnson. Still published.

1877, August 10.—The Beloit Record, at Beloit, by Kelley & Bertram.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1869, September 4.—The *Independence Pioneer*, at Independence, by Trask & Steel. In 1870 changed to the *Independence Republican*. Suspended in 1874.

1870.—The Westralia Vidette, at Westralia, by McConnell & McIntyre. 1870, June.—The Parker Record, at Parker, by G. D. Baker.

1870, December.—The Kunsas Democrat, at Independence, by M. V. B. Bennett,

1871, March.—The South Kansas Tribune, at Independence, by Humphrey & Yoe. Still published.

1872, April.—Ross's Paper, at Coffeyville, by E. G. Ross.

1872, May.—The Coffeyville Circular, at Coffeyville, by E. W. Perry. 1873.—The Coffeyville Courier, at Coffeyville, by Chatham & White. 1873.—The Cherryvale Herald, at Cherryvale.

1873.—The Southern Kansan, at Independence, by W. H. Watkins. Afterward changed to the Independence Kansan. Still published.

1874.—The Osage Chief, at Independence, by Vangundy & Clark.

1874.—The Elk City Courant, at Elk City, by Abe Steinberger.

1875.—The *Independence Courier*, at Independence, by J. J. Chatham. Suspended in 1879.

1875.—The Coffeyville Journal, at Coffeyville, by W. A. Peffer. Still published.

MORRIS COUNTY.

1859.—The Kansas Press, at Council Grove, by S. N. Wood. Afterward changed to the Council Grove Press, and in 1865 to the Council Grove Democrat. Suspended in 1866.

1869, March.—The Council Grove Advertiser, at Council Grove, by W. H. Johnson. Published eighteen months.

1870.—The Council Grove Democrat, at Council Grove, by S. M. Hays. In 1877 united with the Republican as Republican and Democrat. Now published as the Republican.

1871.—The Chronicle, at Council Grove, by H. R. Gregory. Published one year.

1872.—The Morris County Republican, at Council Grove, by J. T. Bradley. In 1877 united with the Democrat.

1878, January 1.—The Morris County Enterprise, at Parkersville, by McCray & Clark. Still published.

NEMAHA COUNTY.

1863, November 14.—The Nemaha Courier, at Seneca, by John P. Cone. In 1871 changed to the Seneca Weekly Courier. Still published. 1869, September 18.—The Mercury, at Seneca, by a company. Published a short time.

1870.—The Star of Kansas (French), by Jules Leroux; monthly. Removed to Fremont county, Iowa, in May, 1876.

1870, January 1.—The *Independent Press*, at Seneca, by an association. In 1873 changed to the *Nonparcil*. Suspended in 1874.

1874, May 7.—The Sabetha Advance, at Sabetha, by Larzalere & Wright. Suspended in 1878.

1876, October 5.—The Nemaha County Republican, at Sabetha, by James F. Clough. Still published.

NEOSHO COUNTY.

1868, August 5.—The Osage Mission Journal, at Osage Mission, by J. H. Scott. In 1871 changed to the People's Advocate. Subsequently merged in the Transcript.

1868, October 24.—The Neosho Valley Eagle, at Jacksonville, by B. K. Lamb. In 1871 removed to Erie, and called the Erie Ishmaclite; and soon after removed to Osage Mission, and called the Neosho County Journal. Still published.

1870, September 23.—The New Chicago Transcript, at New Chicago, by G. C. Crowther. Suspended April 30, 1872.

1871, May 13.—The Tioga Herald, at Tioga, by E. B. Hains. Suspended May 1, 1872.

1871, August 16.—The *Thayer Headlight*, at Thayer, by C. T. Ewing. Still published.

1872, October 19.—The Chanute Times, at Chanute, by A. L. Rivers. Still published.

1876, May 5.—The Neosho County Record, at Erie, by G. W. McMillan. Still published.

NORTON COUNTY.

1877, January 1.—The Norton County Bee, at Norton, by Harmer & Baker. Suspended in 1878.

1878, June.—The Norton County Advance, at Norton, by Pettigrew & Collins. Still published.

OSAGE COUNTY.

1863, September 26.—The Osage County Chronicle, at Burlingame, by M. M. Murdock. Still published.

1870.—The Osage County Observer, at Lyndon, by J. J. Johnson. Published one year.

1871, August.—The Shaft, at Osage City, by Morgan & Cooper. In 1875 changed to the Osage City Free Press. Still published.

1872.—The *Lyndon Signal*, at Lyndon, by Bently & Kirby. Published two years.

1874, September.—The Lyndon Times, at Lyndon, by Miller Brothers. Still published.

OSBORNE COUNTY.

1873, January.—The Osborne Weekly Times, at Osborne City, by a company. Suspended in November, 1874.

1875, January 8.—The Osborne County Farmer, at Osborne City, by F. H. Barnhart. Still published.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

1870, September.—The Solomon Valley Pioneer, at Lindsay. Suspended in May, 1873.

1871, January.—The Ottawa County Independent, at Minneapolis, by J. E. Wharton. Still published.

1874, October.—The Solomon Valley Mirror, at Minneapolis, by C. C. Olney; monthly. Still published.

1875, August.—The Sentinel, at Minneapolis, by Hoyt & Crosley. Still published.

PAWNEE COUNTY.

1873.—The Larned Press, at Larned, by W. C. Tompkins.

1876.—The Republican, at Larned. Published one year.

1878, April 1.—The Larned Enterprise, at Larned. Subsequently changed to the Chronoscope. Still published.

1878, November 27.—The *Optic*, at Larned, by H. H. Doyle. Still published.

PHILLIPS COUNTY.

1873, August.—The Kirwin Chief, at Kirwin, by a company. Still published.

1876.—The Kirwin Progress, at Kirwin, by Professor Robinson. Suspended in 1878.

1877.—The Phillipsburg Advance, at Phillipsburg, by C. Dickey. Changed to the Phillips County Democrat in July, 1878.

1878.—The *Phillips County Herald*, at Phillipsburg, by Charles F. Jenkins.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY.

1867, July 17.—The Pottawatomic Gazette, at Louisville, by A. Sellers.

1869.—The Kansas Valley, at Wamego, by Clardy & O'Flanagan. In 1871 removed to Solomon City.

1869, May.—The Wamego Courier, at Wamego, by Mr. Jennings. Published several months.

1870.—The Kansas Reporter, at Louisville, by a company. Still published.

1870.—The Dispatch, at Wamego, by R. W. Jenkins. In 1871 removed to Neuchatel, Nemaha county.

1870, October.—The Saint Mary's Star, at Saint Mary's. Subsequently changed to the Pottawatomic Independent. Suspended shortly afterward.

1872.—The Wameyo Blade, at Wamego, by R. E. Cunningham. In 1873 removed to Clay Center.

1875.—The Saint Mary's Times, at Saint Mary's, by O. Le Roy Sedgwick. In 1877 changed to the Saint Mary's Democrat. Still published.

1877, September.—The Wamego Tribune, at Wamego, by W. P. Campbell. Still published.

1878, January.—The Pottawatomie Chief, at Saint Mary's.

1878, May 9.—The Onaga Journal, at Onaga, by Stauffer & Carnes. Still published.

RENO COUNTY.

1872, July 4.—The *Hutchinson News*, at Hutchinson, by Perry Bros. & Co. Still published.

1875. October.—The *Reno Independent*, at Hutchinson, by W. F. Wallace. In 1876 changed to the *Hutchinson Herald*. Still published. 1877, January.—The *Hutchinson Interior*, at Hutchinson, by H. Inman. Still published.

REPUBLIC COUNTY.

1870, September 20.—The Belleville Telescope, at Belleville. Still published.

1872, February 7.—The Belleville Republic, at Belleville. Removed to Scandia in 1876, and called the Scandia Republic. Afterward changed to the Republic-Journal. Now published as the Republic County Journa'.

RICE COUNTY.

1872.—The Rice County Herald, at Atlanta, by ——— Frazier. Removed subsequently to Peace, and later to Hutchinson.

1875.—The Rice County Gazette, at Sterling, by ——— Cowgill. Still published.

1877.—The Weekly Bulletin, at Lyons, by ——— Ulmer. Afterward removed to Sterling. Still published.

RILEY COUNTY.

1859, May.—The Western Kansas Express, at Manhattan, by C. F. De Vivaldi. In 1860 changed to the Manhattan Express, and in 1863 to the Independent. In 1868 consolidated with the Radical, and called the Manhattan Standard. In 1870 changed to the Nationalist. Still published.

1866, July.—The Kansas Radical, at Manhattan, by E. C. Manning. United with the Independent in 1868.

1872.—The Beacon, at Manhattan, by A. D. & A. G. Goodwin. Suspended in 1874.

1876, April.—The *Manhattan Enterprise*, at Manhattan, by A. L. Runyan. Still published.

ROOKS COUNTY.

1876.—The Stockton News, at Stockton, by J. W. Newell. Still published.

RUSH COUNTY.

1874, December.—The Walnut Valley Standard, by W. P. Tomlinson. In 1877 removed to La Crosse, and afterward to Ellis, Ellis county.

1877, June.—The Rush County Progress, at Rush Center, by R. H. Mitchell. Subsequently removed to La Crosse.

1878, July 9.—The Blade, at Walnut City, by Gunn & Stumbaugh. Still published.

RUSSELL COUNTY.

1871.—The *Pioneer*, at Bunker Hill, by Harbaugh & Corbett. Published a short time.

1872, April 25.—The Western Kansas Plainsman, at Russell, by A. B. Cornell. Suspended in 1876.

1872, May 9.—The New Republic, at Bunker Hill, by John R. Rankin. Suspended in September, 1874.

1874, November 19.—The Russell County Record, at Russell, by Dollison Brothers. Still published.

SALINE COUNTY.

1867, February 13.—The Salina Herald, at Salina, by B. J. F. Hanna. Still published.

1871, February.—The Saline County Journal, at Salina, by W. H. Johnson. Still published.

1874.—The Farmers' Advocate, at Salina, by Allen Brothers. Now published as the News and Farmers' Advocate.

SEDGWICK COUNTY.

1870, August 13.—The Vidette, at Wichita, by Sowers & Hutchinson. Suspended in 1872.

1872.—The Gazette, at Wichita. Afterward changed to the Beacon. Still published.

1872, April 6.—The Wichita Eagle, at Wichita, by M. M. Murdock. Still published.

1877.—The Wichita Herald, at Wichita, by Robbins & Nixon.

SHAWNEE COUNTY.

1855, July 4.—The Kansas Freeman, at Topeka, by E. C. K. Garvey. Suspended in 1856.

1855, September 15.—The Kunsas Tribune, at Lawrence, by John Speer. Subsequently removed to Topeka. Suspended about 1868.

1857.—The Note Book, at Tecumsel, by S. G. Reid. Suspended in 1858.

1859, October 1.—The Kansos State Record, at Topeka, by E. G. & W. W. Ross. Daily established June 3, 1868, and merged in the Commonwealth December 7, 1871. The Weekly Record merged in the same paper May 25, 1875.

1860, June 20.—The Auburn Docket, at Auburn, by D. B. Emmert. Published one year.

1863, May 1.—The Kansas Farmer, at Topeka, by the State Agricultural Society; monthly. Removed to Lawrence in 1865, and in 1867 to Leavenworth. In 1873 again removed to Topeka. Still published.

1864, January 1.—The Kansas Educational Journal, at Topeka; monthly. Suspended in 1874.

1865, December 9.—The *Topeka Leader*, at Topeka, by Cummings & Burlingame. Merged in the *Commonwealth* in 1869.

1869, May 1.—The Commonwealth, at Topeka, by Prouty & Davis; daily and weekly. Still published.

1871.—The North Topeka Times, by C. Maynard. In 1876 merged in the Commonwealth.

1871, September 15.—The Kansas Staats Zeitung, at Topeka, by George Tauber. Published about one year.

1872.—The Kansas Monitor (Swedish), at Topeka. Published about

one year. 1872, January.—The *Kansas Magazine*, at Topeka, by a company. Suspended in October, 1873.

1873, August 1.—The *Topeka Blade*, at Topeka, by J. C. Swayze; daily. Suspended from January 31, 1874, to January 7, 1875. Suspended in 1879.

1875.—The American Young Folks, at Topeka, by J. K. Hudson; monthly. Still published.

1875, January 20.—The Kansas Democrat, at Topeka, by Peacock & Sons. Still published.

1876, June 8.—The North Topeka Times, at North Topeka, by Frank A. Root. Still published.

1878, January 1.—Der Courier, at Topeka, by Edward Fleisher. Still published.

SMITH COUNTY.

1872, November.—The Smith County Pioneer, at Cedarville, by W. D. Jenkins. Removed to Smith Center in 1873. Still published.

SUMNER COUNTY.

1871, June.—The Oxford Times, at Oxford, by Mugford & Hughes. In 1872 changed to the Oxford Press. In May, 1873, removed to Wellington, and called the Sumner County Press. Still published.

1876, May 27.—The Oxford Independent, at Oxford, by John Blevins. In 1878 removed to Harper county.

1876, August.—The Sumner County Democrat, at Wellington, by Crawford & Edmoncy.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY.

1869, April 1.—The Wabaunsee County Herald, at Alma, by Sellers & Bertram. In 1871 changed to the Alma Union, and in 1872 to the Wabaunsee County News. Still published.

1871.—The Landmark, at Eskridge, by E. H. Sandford. Published at Alma several months in 1874. Suspended about January, 1875.

1877, March 1.—The Alma Blade, at Alma, by R. Cunningham & Co. Suspended in February, 1878.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1869, March.—The Washington Observer, at Washington, by M. J. Kelly. Now published as the Republican.

WILSON COUNTY.

1870, January 20.—The Wilson County Courier, at Fredonia, by John R. Jennings. Suspended in December, 1870.

1870, March 30.—The Altoona Union, at Altoona, by Bowser & Brown. Suspended December 5, 1872.

1870, April 21.—The Guilford Citizen, at Guilford, by John S. Gilmore. Suspended October 22, 1870.

1870, November 18.—The Neodesha Citizen, at Neodesha. Published two years.

1870, December 24.—The Neodesha Enterprise, at Neodesha, by Berry & Campbell. Published a short time.

1871, January 13.—The Fredonia Journal, at Fredonia, by Peffer & Wellman. Suspended in May, 1873.

1873, January 9.—The Wilson County Free Press, at Neodesha, by G. P. Smith. Still published.

1873, June 6.—The Wilson County Citizen, at Fredonia, by John S. Gilmore. Still published.

1876, September 7.—The Fredonia Tribune, at Fredonia, by B. F. Bowen.

WOODSON COUNTY.

1869, October.—The Frontier Democrat, at Neosho Falls, by I. B. Boyle. In January, 1870, changed to the Neosho Falls Advertiser, and in January, 1873, to the Woodson County Post. Still published.

1872, February.—The Woodson County Advocate, at Neosho Falls, by W. H. Jones. Suspended in 1873.

1877, June.—The $Weekly\ News$, at Yates Center, by Steinbarger & Baker. Still published.

WYANDOTTE COUNTY.

1857.—The Wyandotte Reporter, by M. W. Delahay. Published a short time.

1857, April.—The Quindaro Chindowan, at Quindaro, by Babb & Walden.

1857, May.—The Wyandotte Democrat, by J. A. Berry. Published eighteen months.

1858.—The Wyandotte Citizen, at Wyandotte City, by Ephraim Abbott. Succeeded in a few months by the Western Argus. Suspended in 1861.

1858, August 7.—The Wyandotte Gazette, at Wyandotte, by S. D. Macdonald. Still published.

1859.—The Kansas Tribune, at Quindaro, by Francis & Davis. Suspended in 1861.

1866, September 12.—Die Fackel (German), at Wyandotte, by Kastor, Ficher & Co. Suspended in January, 1868:

1872, January 4.—The Wyandotte Herald, at Wyandotte, by V. J. Lane. Still published.

KENTUCKY.

Area, 40,000 square miles; population, 1,648,690; 117 counties—newspapers published in 78. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 17; in 1840, 38; 1850, 62; 1860, 77; 1870, 89; 1880, 205. The publications in 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 11; weeklies, 160; semi-weeklies, 7; tri-weeklies, 2; monthlies, 23; semi-monthlies, 2. In each of 56 towns one paper was published; in 24, two; in 4, three; in 4, four; and in 5, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1786.—Printing was introduced at Lexington, by John Bradford. The following is a list of early publications by counties:

BOURBON COUNTY.

1809.—The Western Citizen, established at Paris. Still published. 1866.—The True Kentuckian, at Paris. Still published.

BOYLE COUNTY.

1860.—The Danville Review, at Danville, by Dr. Breckinridge and others.

1865.—The Kentucky Advocate, at Danville. Still published.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

—.—The Hopkinsville Gazette, at Hopkinsville.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

—.—The Lexington Observer, at Lexington, by W. W. Worsley. In 1832 consolidated with the Kentucky Reporter.

—.—The Lexington Atlas, at Lexington, by N. L. Finnell; daily. 1787, August 18.—The Kentucke Gazette, at Lexington, by J. & F. Bradford. March 14, 1789, changed to the Kentucky Gazette. Published nearly seventy-five years.

1807.—The Kentucky Reporter, at Lexington, by Worsley & Overton. In 1832 consolidated with the Lexington Observer and called the Kentucky Reporter and Lexington Observer.

1829.—The Transylvania Literary Journal, at Lexington, by T. J. Matthews.

1845, June 3.—The True American, at Lexington, by C. M. Clay. Published a short time.

1849, October 6.—The Kentucky Statesman, at Lexington, by a company. Published thirteen years.

1866, June 23.—The Kentucky Gazette, at Lexington, by H. Gratz; semi-weekly. Still published.

1867, January 1.—The Kentucky Statesman, at Lexington, by W. C. & W. O. Goodloe.

1867, May.—The Farmers' Home Journal, at Lexington, by Miller & Marrs.

1870, October.—The Lexington Daily Press, at Lexington, by Marrs, Gibson & Duncan. Still published, daily and weekly.

1872, June.—The *Collegian*, at Lexington, by the students of the Kentucky University; monthly.

FLEMING COUNTY.

------The Fleming Flag, at Flemingsburg.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

—.—The Frankfort Commonwealth, at Frankfort.

1806, July.—The Western World, at Frankfort, by Wood & Street.

1850.—The Kentucky Yeoman, at Frankfort.

FULTON COUNTY.

--- .- The Commercial Standard, at Hickman.

GALLATIN COUNTY.

——.—The Warsaw Herald, at Warsaw.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

—.—The Times, at Louisville; daily and weekly.

-.-The Union, at Louisville; daily.

The Bulletin, at Louisville; daily.

—.—The Evening Express, at Louisville; daily.

—.—The Sunday Varieties, at Louisville; weekly.

—.—The Kentucky New Era, at Louisville; semi-weekly.

——.—The Watchman and Evangelist, at Louisville.

—.—The Indian Advocate, at Louisville.

-----The Christian Repository, at Louisville; monthly.

.—. The Bible Advocate, at Louisville; monthly.

—.—The Transylvania Medical Journal, at Louisville; monthly.

—.—The Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery, at Louisville; monthly.

—.—The Southern Methodist Quarterly Review, at Louisville.

—.—The Spirit of the Age, at Louisville.

——.—The Examiner, at Louisville.

KENTUCKY-Continued.

- -. The Journal of Commerce, at Louisville. - The Presbyterian Herald, at Louisville. -.- The Baptist Banner, at Louisville. 1807.—The Farmers' Library, at Louisville.
- 1808.—The Louisville Gazette, at Louisville.

1810.—The Western Courier, at Louisville, by H. Clarke. In March, 1821, changed to the Emporium and Commercial Advertiser.

1810.—The Louisville Correspondent, at Louisville, by E. C. Barry. Suspended in 1817.

1818, July.—The Louisville Public Advertiser, at Louisville, by S. Penn, jr.; semi-weekly.

1826.—The Focus, at Louisville, by Morton & Co. In 1832 merged with the Louisville Journal and changed to the Journal and Focus.

1830.—The Louisville City Gazette, at Louisville, by J. J. & J. B. Marshall; daily.

1830.—The Western Messenger, at Louisville, by Rev. J. F. Clarke; monthly. Formerly published at Cincinnati, but removed to Louisville in 1830.

1830.—The Louisville Daily Journal, at Louisville, by Prentice & Buxton; daily, tri-weekly, and weekly.

1834.—The Western Recorder, at Louisville. Still published.

1835 .- The Western Journal of Education, at Louisville, by Rev. B. O. Peers. Published a short time.

1838.—The Literary Newsletter, at Louisville, by E. Flagg. Suspended in 1841.

1843.—The Louisville Courier. In 1868 the Journal, Courier, and Democrat were consolidated in the Louisville Courier-Journal, published . by the Courier-Journal company.

1844 .- The Louisville Democrat, at Louisville; daily, weekly, and triweekly.

1849.—The Anzeiger, at Louisville, daily; weekly, 1851. Still published.

1869. —The Catholic Advocate, at Louisville. Still published.

KENTON COUNTY.

- -The Licking Valley Register, at Covington.
- -.- The Covington Intelligencer, at Covington.

LOGAN COUNTY.

-The Russellville Herald, at Russellville.

MADISON COUNTY.

- ...The Richmond Chronicle, at Richmond.
- The Review, at Richmond.

MASON COUNTY.

.-The Maysville Herald, at Maysville.

1797-'98.—The Kentucky Palladium, at Washington, by Beamont & Hunter.

1819.—The Maysville Eagle, at Maysville. Still published.

SCOTT COUNTY.

-.-The Georgetown Herald, at Georgetown.

LOUISIANA.

Area, 45,420 square miles; population, 939,946; 58 parishes—newspapers published in 53. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 1; in 1840, 34; 1850, 55; 1860, 81; 1870, 92; 1880, 112. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 13; weeklies, 94; semi-weeklies, 1; triweeklies, 1; bi-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 2. In each of 44 towns one paper was published; in 12, two; in 2, four; and in 1, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1804.—Printing was introduced by the French, and Le Moniteur established by -– Fontaine.

1804, July 31.—The Louisiana Gazette, at New Orleans, by John Mowery; semi-weekly. (a)

1806-1819. - Moniteur de la Louisiane (French). (b)

1807.—The Louisiana Courier established (French and English).

1813-1824.-Louisiana Friend of Law, by J. Secleve. (b)

1816.—The Louisiana Gazette and New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser, established by William Bruner.

1822.—Gazette de la Louisiane, by Charles G. Duhy.

1822.—The New Orleans Price Current, by Cook, Young & Co.

1823-'24.-Le Louisianas (French). (b)

1825.—The Louisiana Advertiser, by J. Beardslee.

1825, July 22.—The City Journal, by the city council.

1827.-L'Abaille de la Nouvelle Orléans, or the New Orleans Bee (French and English), by Jerome Bayou. Still published.

1832.—The Commercial Bulletin, by Putnam P. Rea.

1834-1839.—The New Orleans Argus. (b)

a Nineteen subscribers, \$10 per annum.

1835.—The True American, by John Gibson.

1837.—The New Orleans Picayune, by Lumsden, Kendall & Co.

Weekly established 1841. Still published.

1843.—The Daily Tropic, by Alden S. Merrifield.

1843.—The Daily True Delta, by John Maginnis.

1846.—The Daily Jeffersonian, by J. F. H. Claiboine.

1848-1858.—The Daily Orleanian, by J. C. Pendergrast.(b)

1850, January 1.—The Louisiana Spectator, by J. P. McMillan.

1850, March 1.-The Carrollton Star, by P. Soulier. 1851.—The Daily Crescent, by J. O. Nixon.

1853.—The Louisiana State Republican.

1855.—The American Exponent, by Joseph Etter.

1855-'56.—The National, by R. P. Theard de la Breton.(b)

1856.—The Daily Delta, by A. Walker.

1856.—The Semi-weekly and Daily Creole, by Harmon, Latham & Co.

1856, April 17.—The True Democrat, by Dillard & Farris.

1857.—The Daily Union, by ---- Malispine.

1858, May 1.—The Sunday Magnet, by J. Stroud, jr.

1858, September 1.—The Weekly Mirror, by Joseph H. Wilson & Co.

1860, August 29.—The Louisiana Signal.

1863.—The New Orleans Times. Still published.

1863-'64.—The Era, by Tracy & Fairfax.(b)

1864, July 21.—The New Orleans Tribune, by Dr. Roudanez.

1865-'66.—The Daily Southern Star, by E. S. Jewell. (b)

1867.—The Daily City Item, by M. F. Bigney.

1867-1877.—The New Orleans Republican, by Wright R. Fish. (b)

b The files for the years specified are in the municipal archives at New Orleans. All were published in that city.

MAINE.

Area, 29,895 square miles; population, 648,936; 16 counties—news- | paper was published; in 11, two; in 2, three; in 1, four; and in 5, papers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 8; in 1840, 36; 1850, 49; 1860, 70; 1870, 65; 1880, 123. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 12; weeklies, 90; tri-weeklies, 1; bi-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 18; quarterlies, 1. In each of 35 towns one lished at Bangor, by Titcomb & White. See Cumberland county.(a)

five or more. EARLY HISTORY.

1780.—Printing introduced.

1785, January 1.—The Falmouth Gazette and Weekly Advertiser, estab-

a It was said in 1842 that the man was yet living who published the first paper in Mainc, fifty-six years before. It was about the size of a sheet of foolscap, and made up of extracts from other papers, a fortnight and three weeks old, from New York and Boston, as the latest intelligence. Thomas has no allusion to this paper. We learn that a paper was established at Falmouth about the year 1785, the object of which was to advocate the separation of the province from Massachusetts and erect it into an independent state. The expenses of the government in such case were estimated at £3,500, which, if raised by poll-tax, would amount to 6s, on a poll. It was probably the paper above mentioned.—Munsell's Typographical Miscellany.

The following is a list of the early publications by counties:

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

1847, May 21.—The *Lewiston Journal*, at Lewiston, by William H. Waldron & Co. April 20, 1861, daily *Journal*, established in connection with weekly. Still published.

1852.—The Panophist, at Lewiston, by Dr. Young. Published one year.

1852, May.—The Democrat Advocate, at Lewiston, by G. W. Chase. In 1861 merged in the Lewiston Herald.

1853.—The Farmer and Mechanic, at Lewiston, by Stetson & Jones. Published eight months.

1853.—The *Touchstone*, at Lewiston, by Dr. Young. Published a year or two.

1856.—The Exangelist, at Lewiston, by Waldron & Dingley. Suspended about 1862.

1857.—The Rising Sun, at Little River village, Lisbon, by George Plummer. Published one year; then removed to Richmond and published one year.

1857.—The Livermore Falls Gazette, at Livermore Falls. Published about one year.

1860.—The Lewiston Republican, at Lewiston, by H. C. Johnson. In 1861 merged in the Lewiston Herald.

1861.—The *Lewiston Herald*, at Lewiston, by Johnson & Hale; daily and weekly. Daily published six months, weekly eight months.

1867.—The Mechanics Falls Herald, at Mechanics Falls, by Moody. Published four years.

1868.—The Jacksonian, at Lewiston, by E. K. Smart. Published a short time.

1872.—The Lewiston Gazette, at Lewiston, by William H. Waldron. Still published.

1873.—The Bates Student, at Lewiston, by the students of Bates College; monthly. Still published.

1873, April 5.—The *Once a Week*, at Lewiston, by Mrs. Gatchell and Miss Sanford. Published about a year.

1874.—The Clipper, at Auburn.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

1857.—The *Pioneer*, at Presque Isle, by Hall & Gilman. In January, 1868, removed to Houlton. Still published.

1860, April.—The Aroostook Democrat, at Houlton. Suspended in November, 1860.

1860, April 13.—The Arosstook Times, at Houlton, by Theo. Cary. Still published.

1860, June 24.—The Arosstook Herald, at Houlton, by J. B. Hall. Suspended in 1862.

1863, August 5.—The *Loyal Sunrise*, at Presque Isle, by D. Stickney & Co. In February, 1868, changed to the *Sunrise*. Now published as the *Arostock Valley Sunrise*.

1872, January.—The North Star, at Fort Fairfield, by W. J. Sleeper & Son.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

- —.—The Pleasure Boat, at Portland, by J. Hacker. Published several years, then removed to New Jersey and suspended.
- —.—The Eastern Rosebud, at Portland; semi-monthly. Formerly published at Norway, by S. H. Colesworthy, and continued two years.——The Genius, at Portland, by J. L. Thomas. Published
- —.-The Religious Instructor, at Portland, by S. H. Colesworthy; semi-monthly. Published two years.
- ——.—The Peace Washington, at Portland, by Messrs. Nichol.
- ——.—The *Umpire*, at Portland, by J. Edwards. Published a short time.

——.—The Orion, at Portland, by J. Furbish. Published ashort time 1785, January 1.—The Falmouth Gazette and Weekly Advertiser, a Portland, by Titcomb & White. In 1786 changed to the Cumberland Gazette, and in 1792 to the Eastern Herald. In 1796 consolidated with the Gazette of Maine and published as the Eastern Herald and Gazette of Maine. In 1804 united with the Portland Gazette. In 1831 daily established under the title of the Advertiser, but suspended in 1866 Reappeared in 1868, and still published in connection with the weekly and called the Advertiser.

1790.—The Gazette of Maine, at Portland, by B. Titcomb. In 1790 consolidated with the Eastern Herald.

1796.—The Oriental Trumpet, at Portland, by J. Rand. Published a year or two.

1798.—The Portland Gazette, at Portland, by E. A. Jenks. In 1804 consolidated with the Eastern Herald and Gazette of Maine.

1803, September.—The Eastern Argus, at Portland, by Day & Willis. In 1824 semi-weekly established; in 1832, tri-weekly; in 1835, daily. Still published daily, tri-weekly, and weekly.

1806.—The Freeman's Friend, at Portland, by J. McKnown. Published a few years.

1820.—The Maine Intelligencer, at Brunswick. Published six months. 1821.—The Independent Statesman, at Portland, by J. Griffin. Changed to the American Patriot, and suspended about a year later.

1821, September.—The Christian Intelligencer, at Portland, by Rev. R. Streeter. In 1822 changed to the Christian Intelligencer and Gospel Advocate. In January, 1827, removed to Gardiner.

1822.—The Wreath, at Portland, by J. Edwards. Published one year.

1822, August.—The Christian Mirror, at Portland. Still published. 1824, July 17.—The Maine Baptist Herald, at Brunswick, by ——Griffin. Afterward changed to the Galaxy and Herald. Published about six years.

1825.—The Northern Iris, at Brunswick, by S. L. Pairfield; monthly. Published six months.

1825.—The Experiment, at Portland, by J. N. Purinton; semi-monthly. 1826-'27.—The Escritor, at Brunswick, by a club of students; nonthly.

1827.—The Free Press, at Brunswick, by Moore & Wells. Published about two years.

1828.—The Zion's Advocate, at Portland, by Kalloch & Smith. Still published.

1828, January.—The Yankee, at Portland, by J. Adams, jr. Eighteen months later united with the Bachelor's Monthly, including Mrs. Hale's Monthly and the Boston Literary Gazette. Suspended six months afterward.

1829, November.—The Family Reader, at Portland, by S. Smith. Published several years.

1829.—The Courier, at Portland, by Seba Smith; daily.

1830.—The Maine Wesleyan Journal, at Portland, by Rev. G. F. Cox. In 1832 removed to Boston and consolidated with the Zion's Herald.

1830.—The Brunswick Journal, at Brunswick, by William Noyes. Published fifteen months.

1830, May.—The Sabbath School Instructor, at Portland, by Colesworthy, Woodbury & Greely. Published several years.

1831.—The Juvenile Key, at Brunswick, by the two children of J. Griffin. Afterward enlarged and called the Family Pioneer and Brunswick Journal. Published four years.

1832.—The American Standard, at Portland, by —— Sheldon. Published one year.

1832, July.—The Christian Pilot, at Portland, by Rev. M. Rayner. In July, 1833, removed to North Yarmouth. In July, 1836, consolidated with the Gospel Banner and changed to the Banner and Pilot. For a time was issued simultaneously in Portland and Augusta.

1833, May.—The *Jeffersonian*, at Portland, by H. King. Established in 1828 at Paris, Oxford county. Published several years.

1835.—The Workingman's Advocate, at Portland, by Day & Sumner. Published one year.

1835-1840.—The Nostrum, at Portland. Published for some time. 1836.—The Eastern Baptist, at Brunswick, by the Baptist Association. Published one year.

1836.—The Daily Times, at Portland, by C. P. Ilsley. About 1837 changed to the Portlander.

1836.—The Journal of Reform, at Portland, by D. C. Colesworthy.

1836.—The Yankee Farmer, at Portland, by S. W. Cole. Formerly of Cornish, but in 1836 removed to Portland and published several years; then removed to Boston and consolidated with the New England Farmer.

1837.—The Regulator, at Brunswick, by T. S. McLellan. Published two years.

1837, April 1.—The Transcript, at Portland, by C. P. Ilsley. In July, 1848, consolidated with the Pioneer, and afterward with the Eclectic. Still published.

1838, March.—The Advocate of Freedom, at Brunswick, by Professor W. Smith; semi-monthly. One year later removed to Hallowell.

1839.—The Youth's Monitor, at Portland, by D. C. Colesworthy. Published two years.

1839.—The Argus Revived, at Portland. Published two years.

1839, October.—The Universalist Palladium, at Portland, by S. H. Colesworthy; semi-monthly. Published four years and then merged in the Gospel Banner.

1841.—The Portland Tribune, at Portland, by D. C. Colesworthy. United with the Portland Umpire.

1841.—The Eastern Farmer, at Portland, by I. Berry. Published for some time.

1841.—The Family Instructor, at Portland, by Rev. L. H. Fleming. 1842.—The Brunswick, at Brunswick, by T. S. McLellan. Published

1842, March.—The Wreath, at Portland, by B. Thurston. In May, 1842, changed to semi-monthly. Suspended in October, 1843.

1844.—The Daily Express, at Portland, by D. C. Colesworthy. Published less than a year.

1845.—The Forester, at Brunswick, by Noyes & Stanwood.

1846 .- The Pejepscot Journal, at Brunswick, by G. C. Swallow. Published one year.

1846.—The Watch Tower, at Portland, by J. M. Buzzell. Published two years.

1848.—The Portland Inquirer, at Portland, by B. Thurston. Published eight years.

1849.—The Battle Axe, at Portland, by B. F. Thorndike.

1850.—The American, at Portland; daily. Published a short time. 1850, October.—The *Eclectic*, at Portland, by E. Plummer. In April, 1855, merged in the Transcript.

1853.—The Telegraph, at Brunswick, by Waldron & Moore.

1853, July.—The State of Maine, at Portland, by May & Marble; daily, tri-weekly, and weekly. Formerly the Northern Light, at Hallowell. In 1859 consolidated with the Advertiser.

1854.—The Expositor, at Portland, by T. Nichols & Bro. Suspended in 1856.

1854.—The Juvenile Temperance Watchman, at Brunswick, by H.

1854.—The Musical Advertiser, at New Sharon, by G. W. Chase; monthly. Removed to Brunswick and changed to the Musical and Masonic Journal. In 1857 removed to Haverhill, Massachusetts. In January, 1860, consolidated with the Crystal at Portland under the title of the Crystal and Masonic Journal. Suspended December, 1860.

1857.—The Reporter, at Bridgeton, by S. Noyes. In 1863 changed to the Bridgeton Sentinel. Suspended in March, 1864.

1859.—The Evening Courier, at Portland, by S. S. Starbird; daily. Changed to the Evening Star, and afterward to the Portland Advertiser. 1862, June.-The Daily Press, at Portland, by Gillman, Hall & Foster; daily and weekly. Still published.

1864.—The Observer, at Portland, by S. Berry.

1864, March.—The Northern Monthly, at Portland, by E. P. Weston; monthly. Published ten months.

1865, December.—The Riverside Echo, at Bucksport, by a lodge of Good Templars; monthly. In January, 1873, changed to the Inquirer.

1866, December.—The Maine Journal, at Farmington, by G. M. Gage; monthly. In June, 1868, removed to Portland and changed to the Journal of Education.

1870, September.—The Bridgeton Weekly News, at Bridgeton, by H. A. Shorey. Still published.

1871.—The Bowdoin Scientific Review, at Brunswick; semi-monthly. 1871, February.—The Good Seed, at Portland, by T. G. Rich; monthly. Merged in the Echo.

1872.—The Orient, at Brunswick, by the students of Bowdoin College; semi-monthly. Published during the collegiate year.

1872.—The North East, at Portland, by Hoyt, Fogg & Breed; monthly. Still published.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

lished one year.

months.

1832.—The Sandy River Yeoman, at Farmington, by W. A. Dunn. Published one year.

1840.—The Harpswell Banner, at Harpswell, by J. S. Swift. Published six months.

1840, February.—The Franklin Register, at Farmington, by J. S. Swift. Suspended at the close of the fourth volume.

1845.—The Chronicle, at Farmington. Still published.

1858.—The Franklin Patriot, at Farmington, by Pillsbury & Stetson. Suspended 1867.

1861.—The County Record, at Farmington, by J. S. Swift. Merged in the Chronicle.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

-.-The Hancock Advertiser, at Ellsworth, by R. Grant. Suspended in 1834.

1799.—The Journal and Advertiser, at Castine, by D. J. Waters. Published two years and then removed to Hampden.

1805, July.-The Maine Gazette, at Bucksport, by W. W. Clapp. Suspended about 1812.

1809, November 14.—The Eagle, at Castine, by S. Hall.

1826, November 29.—The Independent Courier, at Ellsworth, by C. Lowell. Suspended about 1829.

1827, January 20.—The Eastern American, at Castine, by Haynes & Co. Published about a year.

1828, February 15.—The Crescent, at Castine.

1830.—The Bluehill Beacon and Hancock County Journal, at Bluehill,

by B. F. Bond. Published two years.

1835.—The Radical, at Ellsworth, by Pike & Co. Suspended about

1837.—The Laborer's Journal, at Ellsworth, by J. H. Jordan. Published six months.

1838, November.-The Northern Statesman, at Ellsworth, by C.

Lowell. Published one year. 1839.—The Bee, at Ellsworth, by J. H. Jordan. Published less

than two years. 1841, June.—The Hancock Democrat, at Ellsworth, by J. H. Jordan.

Published about three years. 1851, October.—The Herald, at Ellsworth, by Conhard & Hilton.

Suspended in 1854. 1853.—The Eastern Freeman, at Ellsworth, by J. H. Jordan. Pub-

lished two years. 1854, December.—The American, at Ellsworth, by C. W. Moor.

1860, April.—The Eastern Farmer, at Ellsworth, by Wasson & Moor. published.

Suspended 1861. 1866, January.—The Hancock Journal, at Ellsworth, by Z. A. Smith. Published eight months.

The following is a list of the early publications by counties:

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

1847, May 21.—The *Lewiston Journal*, at Lewiston, by William H. Waldron & Co. April 20, 1861, daily *Journal*, established in connection with weekly. Still published.

1852.—The Panophist, at Lewiston, by Dr. Young. Published one year.

1852, May.—The Democrat Advocate, at Lewiston, by G. W. Chase. In 1861 merged in the Lewiston Herald.

1853.—The Farmer and Mechanic, at Lewiston, by Stetson & Jones. Published eight months.

1853.—The Touchstone, at Lewiston, by Dr. Young. Published a year or two.

1856.—The Erangelist, at Lewiston, by Waldron & Dingley. Suspended about 1862.

1857.—The Rising Sun, at Little River village, Lisbon, by George Plummer. Published one year; then removed to Richmond and published one year.

1857.—The Livermore Falls Gazette, at Livermore Falls. Published about one year.

1860.—The Lewiston Republican, at Lewiston, by H. C. Johnson. In 1861 merged in the Lewiston Herald.

1861.—The Lewiston Herald, at Lewiston, by Johnson & Hale; daily and weekly. Daily published six months, weekly eight months.

1867.—The Mechanics Falls Herald, at Mechanics Falls, by Moody. Published four years.

1868.—The Jacksonian, at Lewiston, by E. K. Smart. Published a short time.

1872.—The Lewiston Gazette, at Lewiston, by William H. Waldron. Still published.

1873.—The Bates Student, at Lewiston, by the students of Bates College; monthly. Still published.

1873, April 5.—The Once a Week, at Lewiston, by Mrs. Gatchell and Miss Sanford. Published about a year.

1874.—The Clipper, at Auburn.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

1857.—The *Pioneer*, at Presque Isle, by Hall & Gilman. In January, 1868, removed to Houlton. Still published.

1860, April.—The Aroostook Democrat, at Houlton. Suspended in November, 1860.

1860, April 13.—The Arostook Times, at Houlton, by Theo. Cary. Still published.

1860, June 24.—The Arosstook Herald, at Houlton, by J. B. Hall. Suspended in 1862.

1863, August 5.—The Loyal Sunrise, at Presque Isle, by D. Stickney & Co. In February, 1868, changed to the Sunrise. Now published as the Arostook Valley Sunrise.

1872, January.—The North Star, at Fort Fairfield, by W. J. Sleeper & Son.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

—.—.—The *Pleasure Boat*, at Portland, by J. Hacker. Published several years, then removed to New Jersey and suspended.

—.—The Standard, at Portland, by J. F. Hartley. Published a year.

—.—The Eastern Rosebud, at Portland; semi-monthly. Formerly published at Norway, by S. H. Colesworthy, and continued two years.

—.—The Genius, at Portland, by J. L. Thomas. Published several years.

——.—The Religious Instructor, at Portland, by S. H. Colesworthy; semi-monthly. Published two years.

----- The Temperance Journal, at Portland, by A. Shirley & Son.

----- The Peace Washington, at Portland, by Messrs. Nichol.

—.—The *Umpire*, at Portland, by J. Edwards. Published a short time.

1785, January 1.—The Falmouth Gazette and Weekly Advertiser, at Portland, by Titcomb & White. In 1786 changed to the Cumberland Gazette, and in 1792 to the Eastern Herald. In 1796 consolidated with the Gazette of Maine and published as the Eastern Herald and Gazette of

.-The Orion, at Portland, by J. Furbish. Published a short time.

Maine. In 1804 united with the Portland Gazette. In 1831 daily established under the title of the Advertiser, but suspended in 1866. Reappeared in 1868, and still published in connection with the weekly and called the Advertiser.

1790.—The Gazette of Maine, at Portland, by B. Titcomb. In 1796 consolidated with the Eastern Herald.

1796.—The *Oriental Trumpet*, at Portland, by J. Rand. Published a year or two.

1798.—The Portland Gazette, at Portland, by E. A. Jenks. In 1804 consolidated with the Eastern Herald and Gazette of Maine.

1803, September.—The Eastern Argus, at Portland, by Day & Willis. In 1824 semi-weekly established; in 1832, tri-weekly; in 1835, daily. Still published daily, tri-weekly, and weekly.

1806.—The Freeman's Friend, at Portland, by J. McKnown. Published a few years.

1820.—The Maine Intelligencer, at Brunswick. Published six months. 1821.—The Independent Statesman, at Portland, by J. Griffin. Changed to the American Patriot, and suspended about a year later.

1821, September.—The Christian Intelligencer, at Portland, by Rev. R. Streeter. In 1822 changed to the Christian Intelligencer and Gospel Advocate. In January, 1827, removed to Gardiner.

1822.—The Wreath, at Portland, by J. Edwards. Published one year.

1822, August.—The Christian Mirror, at Portland. Still published. 1824, July 17.—The Maine Baptist Herald, at Brunswick, by ——Griffin. Afterward changed to the Galaxy and Herald. Published about six years.

1825.—The *Northern Iris*, at Brunswick, by S. L. Pairfield; monthly. Published six months.

1825.—The Experiment, at Portland, by J. N. Purinton; semi-monthly. 1826-'27.—The Escritor, at Brunswick, by a club of students; monthly.

1827.—The Free Press, at Brunswick, by Moore & Wells. Published about two years.

1828.—The Zion's Advocate, at Portland, by Kalloch & Smith. Still published.

1828, January.—The Yankee, at Portland, by J. Adams, jr. Eighteen months later united with the Bachelor's Monthly, including Mrs. Hale's Monthly and the Boston Literary Gazette. Suspended six months afterward.

1829, November.—The Family Reader, at Portland, by S. Smith. Published several years.

1829.—The Courier, at Portland, by Seba Smith; daily.

1830.—The Maine Wesleyan Journal, at Portland, by Rev. G. F. Cox. In 1832 removed to Boston and consolidated with the Zion's Herald.

1830.—The Brunswick Journal, at Brunswick, by William Noyes. Published fifteen months.

1830, May.—The Sabbath School Instructor, at Portland, by Colesworthy, Woodbury & Greely. Published several years.

1831.—The Juvenile Key, at Brunswick, by the two children of J. Griffin. Afterward enlarged and called the Family Pioneer and Brunswick Journal. Published four years.

1832.—The American Standard, at Portland, by ——Sheldon. Published one year.

1832, July.—The Christian Pilot, at Portland, by Rev. M. Rayner. In July, 1833, removed to North Yarmouth. In July, 1836, consolidated with the Gospel Banner and changed to the Banner and Pilot. For a time was issued simultaneously in Portland and Augusta.

1833, May.—The *Jeffersonian*, at Portland, by H. King. Established in 1828 at Paris, Oxford county. Published several years.

1835.—The Workingman's Advocate, at Portland, by Day & Sumner.
Published one year.

1835-1840.—The Nostrum, at Portland. Published for some time. 1836.—The Eastern Baptist, at Brunswick, by the Baptist Association. Published one year.

1836.—The Daily Times, at Portland, by C. P. Ilsley. About 1837

changed to the Portlander.

1836.—The Journal of Reform, at Portland, by D. C. Colesworthy. 1836.—The Yankee Furmer, at Portland, by S. W. Cole. Formerly of Cornish, but in 1836 removed to Portland and published several years; then removed to Boston and consolidated with the New England

1837.—The Regulator, at Brunswick, by T. S. McLellan. Published

1837, April 1.—The Transcript, at Portland, by C. P. Ilsley. In July, 1848, consolidated with the Pioneer, and afterward with the Eclectic. Still published.

1838, March.—The Advocate of Freedom, at Brunswick, by Professor W. Smith; semi-monthly. One year later removed to Hallowell.

1839.—The Youth's Monitor, at Portland, by D. C. Colesworthy. Published two years.

1839.—The Argus Revived, at Portland. Published two years.

1839, October.—The Universalist Palladium, at Portland, by S. H. Colesworthy; semi-monthly. Published four years and then merged in the Gospel Banner.

1841.—The Portland Tribune, at Portland, by D. C. Colesworthy. United with the Portland Umpire.

1841.—The Eastern Farmer, at Portland, by I. Berry. Published for some time.

1841.—The Family Instructor, at Portland, by Rev. L. H. Fleming. 1842.—The Brunswick, at Brunswick, by T. S. McLellan. Published

1842, March.—The Wreath, at Portland, by B. Thurston. In May, 1842, changed to semi-monthly. Suspended in October, 1843.

1844.—The Daily Express, at Portland, by D. C. Colesworthy. Published less than a year.

1845.—The Forester, at Brunswick, by Noyes & Stanwood.

1846.—The Pejepscot Journal, at Brunswick, by G. C. Swallow. Published one year.

1846.—The Watch Tower, at Portland, by J. M. Buzzell. Published two years.

1848.—The Portland Inquirer, at Portland, by B. Thurston. Published eight years.

1849.—The Battle Ave, at Portland, by B. F. Thorndike.

1850.—The American, at Portland; daily. Published a short time. 1850, October.—The Eclectic, at Portland, by E. Plummer. In April, 1855, merged in the Transcript.

1853.—The Telegraph, at Brunswick, by Waldron & Moore.

1853, July.-The State of Maine, at Portland, by May & Marble; daily, tri-weekly, and weekly. Formerly the Northern Light, at Hallowell. In 1859 consolidated with the Advertiser.

1854.—The Expositor, at Portland, by T. Nichols & Bro. Suspended in 1856.

1854.—The Juvenile Temperance Watchman, at Brunswick, by H. Owen.

1854.—The Musical Advertiser, at New Sharon, by G. W. Chase; monthly. Removed to Brunswick and changed to the Musical and Masonic Journal. In 1857 removed to Haverhill, Massachusetts. In January, 1860, consolidated with the Crystal at Portland under the title of the Crystal and Masonic Journal. Suspended December, 1860.

1857.—The Reporter, at Bridgeton, by S. Noyes. In 1863 changed to the Bridgeton Sentinel. Suspended in March, 1864.

1859.—The Evening Courier, at Portland, by S. S. Starbird; daily. Changed to the Evening Star, and afterward to the Portland Advertiser. 1862, June.—The Daily Press, at Portland, by Gillman, Hall &

Foster; daily and weekly. Still published.

1864.—The Observer, at Portland, by S. Berry.

1864, March.—The Northern Monthly, at Portland, by E. P. Weston; monthly. Published ten months.

1865, December.—The Riverside Echo, at Bucksport, by a lodge of Good Templars; monthly. In January, 1873, changed to the Inquirer.

1866, December.—The Maine Journal, at Farmington, by G. M. Gage; monthly. In June, 1868, removed to Portland and changed to the Journal of Education.

1870, September.—The Bridgeton Weekly News, at Bridgeton, by H. A. Shorey. Still published.

1871.—The Bowdoin Scientific Review, at Brunswick; semi-monthly. 1871, February.—The Good Seed, at Portland, by T. G. Rich; monthly. Merged in the Echo.

1872.—The Orient, at Brunswick, by the students of Bowdoin College; semi-monthly. Published during the collegiate year.

1872.—The North East, at Portland, by Hoyt, Fogg & Breed; monthly. Still published.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

-.- The Maine Normal, at Farmington, by J. W. Swift. Published one year.

.-- The Sandy River Farmer, at Farmington. Published six months.

1832.—The Sandy River Yeoman, at Farmington, by W. A. Dunn. Published one year.

1840.—The Harpswell Banner, at Harpswell, by J. S. Swift. Published six months.

1840, February.—The Franklin Register, at Farmington, by J. S. Swift. Suspended at the close of the fourth volume.

1845.—The Chronicle, at Farmington. Still published.

1858.—The Franklin Patriot, at Farmington, by Pillsbury & Stetson. Suspended 1867.

1861.—The County Record, at Farmington, by J. S. Swift. Merged in the Chronicle.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

-.-The Hancock Advertiser, at Ellsworth, by R. Grant. Suspended in 1834.

1799.—The Journal and Advertiser, at Castine, by D. J. Waters. Published two years and then removed to Hampden.

1805, July.—The Maine Gazette, at Bucksport, by W. W. Clapp. Suspended about 1812.

1809, November 14.—The Eagle, at Castine, by S. Hall.

1826, November 29.—The Independent Courier, at Ellsworth, by C. Lowell. Suspended about 1829.

1827, January 20.—The Eastern American, at Castine, by Haynes & Co. Published about a year.

1828, February 15.—The Crescent, at Castine.

1830.—The Bluehill Beacon and Hancock County Journal, at Bluehill, by B. F. Bond. Published two years.

1835.—The Radical, at Ellsworth, by Pike & Co. Suspended about

1837.—The Laborer's Journal, at Ellsworth, by J. H. Jordan. Published six months. 1838, November.—The Northern Statesman, at Ellsworth, by C.

Lowell. Published one year. 1839.—The Bee, at Ellsworth, by J. H. Jordan. Published less

than two years. 1841, June.—The Hancock Democrat, at Ellsworth, by J. H. Jordan.

Published about three years. 1851, October.—The Herald, at Ellsworth, by Conhard & Hilton.

Suspended in 1854.

1853.—The Eastern Freeman, at Ellsworth, by J. H. Jordan. Published two years.

1854, December. —The American, at Ellsworth, by C. W. Moor. published.

1860, April.—The Eastern Farmer, at Ellsworth, by Wasson & Moor. Suspended 1861.

1866, January.—The Hancock Journal, at Ellsworth, by Z. A. Smith. Published eight months.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

——.—The Free Press (anti-Masonie), at Hallowell, by A. Herrick. Afterward merged with the Advocate and changed to the Free Press and Advocate.

1794, August 4.—The *Eastern Star*, at Hallowell, by H. S. Robinson. Published a short time.

1795.—The Tocsin, at Hallowell, by Baker & Wait. Published two

1795.—The Kennebec Intelligencer, at Hallowell (now Augusta), by P. Edes. In 1800 changed to the Kennebec Gazette, and in 1810 to the Herald of Liberty. In 1815 removed to Bangor.

1814.—The Hallowell Gazette, at Hallowell, by Goodale & Burton. Published about twenty years.

1817, March 17.—The Augusta Patriot, at Augusta, by J. Burton, jr. Published a year or two.

1823.—The Kennebec Journal, at Augusta, by Severance & Eaton. Now published as the weekly of the Daily Journal, established in January, 1870.

1823, May.—The Waterville Intelligencer, at Waterville, by William Hastings. Suspended in 1828.

1824, October 24.—The Eastern Chronicle, at Gardiner, by P. Sheldon. January 25, 1827, merged in the Intelligencer.

1827, August 28.—The Maine Patriot, at Augusta, by J. Dickman. Suspended in December, 1831.

1828.—The New England Farmer and Mechanics' Journal, at Gardiner; monthly. Published about a year.

1828, January.—The Genius of Temperance, at Hallowell, by P. Crandall; semi-monthly. Published two years.

1828 ,December, 18.—The *Watchman*, at Waterville, by William Hastings. Suspended December 30, 1829.

1831.—The Age, at Augusta, by J. Berry & Co. Suspended about 1862.

1831, June.—The Times, at Waterville, by J. Burleigh. Published about two years.

1831, August 19.—The Augusta Courier and Workingmen's Advocate, at Augusta, by Washburn & Jewell. Suspended November 26, 1832.

1833, January 21.—The Kennebee Farmer and Journal, at Winthrop, by Noyes & Co. In March, 1833, changed to the Maine Farmer. Removed to Hallowell; afterward removed to Winthrop. Still published.

1834.—The Waterville Journal, at Waterville, by J. Burleigh. Published one year.

1835, July 25.—The Gospel Banner, at Augusta, by Rev. W. A. Drew. Still published.

1839, September 28.—The Maine Cultivator and Weekly Gazette, at Hallowell, by Newman & Lincoln. In 1850 changed to the Hallowell Gazette and Maine Cultivator; in September, 1853, to the Hallowell Gazette, and in 1869 to the Saturday Gazette. Suspended December 9, 1871.

1839, December.—The Gardiner Spectator, at Gardiner, by A. Bart-lett. Suspended September 24, 1842.

1840.—The *Liberty Standard*, at Hallowell, by Rev. J. C. Lovejoy. Published about eight years.

1841.—The Gardiner Ledger, at Gardiner. Suspended 1843.

1842.—The Watervillonian, at Waterville, by Wing & Mathews. At the close of the first volume changed to the Yankee Blade. In 1844 removed to Gardiner and published there nearly four years. Removed to Boston and finally merged in the Olive Branch.

1844, June 24.—The Cold Water Fountain, at Gardiner, by G. M. Atwood. United with the Washington Journal and changed to the Fountain and Journal. In 1853 removed to Portland.

1845.—The Eastern Light, at Gardiner, by H. W. Jewell. Published a short time.

1845, February 1.—The David's Sling, at Gardiner, by Rowell & Clay. Published nine months.

1847, April.—The Union, at Waterville, by C. F. Hathaway. Published about four months.

1847, July 19.—The Eastern Mail, at Waterville, by E. Maxham. Changed to the Waterville Mail. Still published.

1850, February 9.—The Advertiser, at Gardiner, by R. B. Caldwell. Changed on the second number to the Kennebee Transcript and published six months as a semi-weekly. In 1856 merged in Drew's Rural Intelligencer, under the title of the Maine Rural. Suspended in 1860. The Daily Rural published a few months in 1859.

1852.—The Northern Light, at Hallowell, by Currier & May. Published a few months, and in 1853 removed to Portland.

1854, January.—The Northern Home Journal, at Gardiner, by A. M. C. Heath. In 1868 changed to the Gardiner Home Journal.

1855.—The delenwood Valley Times, at Vienna, by R. M. Mansur; monthly. In 1861 removed to Mount Vernon village and published one year as the Young Folks' Monitor. In 1866 removed to Augusta and changed to the Musical Monitor.

1855, January.—The Rural Intelligencer, at Augusta, by Rev. W. A. Drew. Afterward removed to Gardiner and consolidated with the Transcript under the title of the Maine Rural.

1861-'62.—The Kennebec Courier, at Hallowell, by T. W. Newman. Removed to Bath and shortly after suspended.

1865, February.—The Kennebec Reporter, at Gardiner, by Bailey & Brown. Still published.

1867.—The Maine Standard, at Augusta, by Brown & Jordon. Still published.

1869, October.—The People's Literary Companion, at Augusta, by E. C. Allen; monthly. In October, 1871, issued as a weekly. Still published.

1871, October.—Our Young Folks, at Augusta, by E. C. Allen & Co.; illustrated monthly.

KNOX COUNTY.

1825, May 17.—The *Thomaston Register*, at Thomaston, by J. Rüggles & Co. In September, 1831, changed to the *Independent Journal*.

1832, October.—The National Republican, at Thomaston, by J. Ramsay. A few years later removed to East Thomaston (now Rockland) and merged in the Recorder.

1837, August 23.—The *Thomaston Recorder*, at Thomaston, by H. P. Coombs. In October, 1846, suspended. Afterward revived as the *Star and Recorder*, and in 1848 again suspended.

1839, January.—The *Thomaston Republican*, at Rockland, by R. B. Caldwell. In 1841 removed to Wiscasset.

1846, January 22.—The Lime Rock Gazette, at Rockland, by Richardson & Porter. Afterward changed to the Rockland Gazette.

1850, August 7.—The *Lincoln Miscellany*, at Thomaston, by Corthell & Swan. Suspended in March, 1854.

1851.—The Camden Advertiser, at Camden, by F. C. Messinger. About a year later removed to Rockland and changed to the Commercial Advertiser. Suspended in 1854.

1854, March 9.—The *Thomaston Journal*, at Thomaston, by C. H. Paine. Four years later changed to the *Lincoln Advertiser*. In October, 1859, removed to Damariscotta and published there a few months.

1855, November 1.—The *United States Democrat*, at Rockland, by A. & E. Sprague. In 1857 consolidated with the *Maine Free Press* of Belfast and changed to the *Democrat and Free Press*. Now published as the *Free Press*.

1860, February.—The Youth's Temperance Visitor, at Rockland, by Z. P. Vose. Published about fifteen months and suspended, but revived in September, 1862. Afterward removed to Portland.

1869, January.—The Camden Herald, at Camden, by W. H. Berry. Still published.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

—.—The Citizen, at Wiscasset, by A. Herrick. Published about a year.

1796.—The Telegraph, at Wiscasset, by Russell & Hoskins. 1805, June.—The Eastern Repository, at Wiscasset.

Tished eighteen months.

1821, October.—The Lincoln Intelligencer, at Wiscasset, by J. Dorr. Suspended about 1835.

1830.—The Yankee, at Wiscasset, by E Brooks.

1837-1841.—The Lincoln Patriot, at Waldoboro, by Nichols Brothers.

1841-1843.—The Lincoln County Republican, at Wiscasset, by J. B.

1845.—The Yankee, at Wiscasset, by J. B. Frith.

1856.—The Lincoln Democrat, at Newcastle, by J. J. Ramsay.

1859.—The Lincoln Advertiser, at Damariscotta.

1859, July.—The Wiscasset Herald, at Wiscasset, by Farrar & Wood. Published three months.

1869.—The Seaside Oracle, at Wiscasset, by J. Wood; monthly. In 1870 changed to a semi-monthly, and in 1872 to a weekly.

1873, January.—The News, at Waldoboro. Still published.

OXFORD COUNTY.

1798, February.—The Echo or the North Star, at Fryeburg, by E. Russell. Published less than a year.

1824, July 8.—The Oxford Observer, at Paris, by Asa Barton. In December, 1826, removed to Norway. In June, 1832, changed to the Politician. Suspended April, 1833.

1828.—The Jeffersonian, at Paris, by Hamlin & King. In 1832 removed to Portland.

1830, March.—The Village Spy, at Norway, by Asa Barton. Published a short time.

1832, April.—The Journal of the Times, at Norway, by William E. Goodnow. Published three months.

1833, March.—The Oxford Democrat, at Paris, by Millet & King. Still published.

1844, March.—The Norway Advertiser, at Norway, by Berry & Blake. Changed to the Pine State News. Discontinued in January, 1851.

1849 .- A Word to the Little Folks, at Topsham, by J. White. Published a few months.

1850.—The Review and Herald of the Sabbath, at Paris; monthly. In 1851 issued as a semi-monthly; removed to Saratoga Springs and then to Rochester, New York, and afterward to Battle Creek, Michigan. Still published.

1851, July .- The Norway Advertiser, at Norway, by M. B. Bartlett, Published several years.

1858, December 17.—The Bethel Courier, at Bethel, by Cady & Smith. Suspended July 26, 1861.

1869, October 1.—The Oxford Register, at Paris, by Watson Brothers.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

-. The Expositor, at Bangor, by C. Godfrey; monthly.

-.-The Bangor Post, at Bangor, by T. Bartlett. Published a short time.

-.- The Daily Mercury, at Bangor, by T. Bartlett. Suspended in 1854.

.—The Spirit Guardian, at Bangor, by G. W. Brown. Published a short time.

-.- The Crucible, at Orono, by the students of the Maine State College.

1815, November 25.—The Bangor Weekly Register, at Bangor, by P. Edes. December 25, 1817, changed to the Bangor Register. Suspended August 2, 1831.

1824.—The Penobscot Gazette, at Bangor, by D. Pike. February 14, 1827.

1827.—The Eastern Republican, at Bangor, by N. Haynes. pended in November, 1838.

1828, May 3.—The Clarion, at Bangor, by G. Merrill.

1831, August.—The Penobscot Journal, at Bangor, by P. Barnes. Published two years.

1833, September 22.—The Bangor Courier, at Bangor, by William E.

1820.—The Lincoln Telegraph, at Wiscasset, by S. B. Dana. Pub- | P. Rogers. In July, 1834, the Bangor Daily Whig established. December 20, 1834, changed to the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier. Still published.

> 1834, August 7.—The Penobscot Freeman, at Bangor, by A. Herrick. Published a short time.

1835.—The Daily Commercial Advertiser, at Bangor, by A. Herrick. In December, 1836, merged in the People's Press.

1835, February.—The Mechanic and Farmer, at Bangor, by J. Brown & Co. Suspended February 21, 1839.

1835, June. - The Eastern Magazine, at Bangor, by J. S. Carter; monthly. In 1836 changed to the Maine Monthly Magazine, and continued a short time.

1836, January.—The Bangorean, at Bangor, by J. S. Carter. In October, 1836, consolidated with the Mechanic and Farmer.

1836, February 15.—The Democrat, at Bangor, by Smith & Johnson. In 1857 consolidated with the Daily Mercury under the title of the Bangor Daily Union. Daily suspended 1861.

1836, March 12.—The People's Press, at Bangor, by T. Bartlett, ir.: daily and weekly. Suspended in November, 1838.

1837, June 1.—The Journal, at Bangor, by Rev. T. Curtis. Published one year.

1842, April 30.-The Bangor Gazette, at Bangor, by J. Burrill. Published one year as a weekly, then changed to a daily. Afterward changed to the Platform. Suspended after the Van Buren campaign.

1850.—The Daily Bee, at Bangor, by S. F. Whetmore. Published a

1854.—The Bangor Daily Journal, at Bangor, by W. E. Hilton & Co. In 1857 merged in the Democrat under the title of the Daily Union.

1858, June 19 .- The Bangor Daily Evening Times, at Bangor, by William Thompson. Suspended September 10, 1867.

1859, March.—The Jeffersonian, at Bangor, by J. Bartlett & Burr. June 28, 1862, The Jeffersonian Daily Evening News established, but August 2, 1862, suspended. In 1870 weekly suspended.

1863.—The Gazette, at Dexter, by J. F. Witherell. Still published. 1872, January.—The Bangor Daily Commercial, at Bangor, by M. Emory. Still published.

1873, January.—The Northern Border, at Bangor, by an association of citizens.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

1838, June.—The Piscataguis Herald, at Dover, by G. V. Edes. 1849 changed to the Piscataguis Observer. Still published.

1839, July.—The Democratic Republican, at Dover, by S. H. Davee. Published one year.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY.

-.- The Weekly Mirror, at Bath, by Haines & Wing. In 1853 issued a daily. In June, 1855, consolidated with the Northern Tribune. In September, 1857, consolidated with the Eastern Times, and changed to the Northern Tribune and Eastern Times. Afterward merged in the People's Organ.

1820, December 8.—The Maine Gazette, at Bath, by Torrey & Simpson. In 1832 consolidated with the Inquirer under the title of the Gazette and Inquirer. In March, 1836, changed to the Lincoln Telegraph; in September, 1846, to the Northern Tribune; 1848, Daily Northern Tribune established. Afterward suspended and issued as a tri-weekly. In June, 1855, consolidated with the Daily and Weekly Mirror.

1824, October 14.—The Maine Inquirer, at Bath, by T. Eaton. In 1832 consolidated with the Maine Gazette.

1837.—The Telescope, at Bath, by J. Nelson. Published one year. 1842, May.—The Maine Enquirer, at Bath, by J. J. Ramsay. In 1846 changed to the Eastern Times. In September, 1857, consolidated with the Northern Tribune.

1853.—The Sagadahoc Review, at Bath, by J. S. Swift; daily and weekly. Published a few months.

1854.—The American Sentinel, at Damariscotta village. Afterward removed to Bath. In 1862 consolidated with the Tribune and Daily

Times and published as the Daily Sentinel and Times, also the Weekly American Sentinel.

1857, September 8.—The People's Organ, at Bath, by J. T. Gilman. A few months later consolidated with the Northern Tribune and Eastern Times. In June, 1862, merged in the American Sentinel.

1869-'70.—'The Maine Temperance Advocate, at Bath, by H. A. Shorey. Published nine months.

1874, January.-The Leisure Hours, at Bath.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

1823, May 15.—The Somerset Journal, at Norridgewock, by Copeland & Edes. In 1843 changed to the Workingman; a few months later to the Workingman and People's Press. About 1853 removed to Bangor.

1828, June 10.—The Democratic Somerset Republican, at Norridgewock. In 1831 removed to Skowhegan and changed to the Skowhegan Sentinel and Somerset Democratic Republican, and afterward to the Skowhegan Sentinel. Suspended in April, 1841.

1841, July.—The Democratic Clarion, at Skowhegan, by ———— Little-field. In April, 1868, changed to the Somerset Reporter. Still published.

1844.—The *Investigator*, at Skowhegan, by William D. Gould. Published a few weeks.

1852, July 23.—The Somerset Speciator, at North Anson, by R. Collins. Published about four years.

1856, July 23.—The *Union Advocate*, at North Anson, by A. Moore. Still published.

1857, April.—The Somerset Telegraph, at Skowhegan, by J. L. Patten. April 10, 1861, changed to the Somerset Farmer. Suspended about 1865. 1872, May.—The Fairfield Weekly Chronicle, at Fairfield, by the Fairfield Chronicle Association.

WALDO COUNTY.

1820, July 6.—The Hancock Gazette, at Belfast, by Simpson & Fellows. After publishing twenty-one numbers changed to the Hancock Gazette and Penobscot Patriot. June 26, 1826, changed to the Belfast Gazette. About 1828 suspended, but revived as the Waldo Democrat, and continued less than a year.

1825, September.—The Christian Visitant, at Belfast, by Rev. William A. Drew; monthly. Published two years.

1829, February.—The Republican Journal, at Belfast, by White & Rowe. Suspended a short time, but revived, and still published.

1829, April 8.—The Maine Farmer and Political Register, at Belfast, by E. Palmer. Suspended in October, 1830.

1830, November 3.—The *Maine Workingmen's Advocate*, at Belfast, by J. Dorr. Suspended April 28, 1836.

1836, November 17.—The *Belfust Intelligencer*, at Belfast, by Williamson & Ingalls. One year later removed to Winterport and published until January 12, 1839.

1838, January 1.—The Waldo Patriot, at Belfast, by J. Dorr. Published one year, and then removed to Augusta and united with the Kennebec Journal.

1840.—The Waldo Signal, at Belfast, by C. Giles. June 26, 1846, changed to the State Signal. October 27, 1847, consolidated with the New Planet, and changed to the Signal and Planet. Suspended in 1853.

1844, March.—The *People's Advocate*, at Belfast, by L. Richardson. Published less than two years.

1848, May.—The Common School Advocate, at Belfast, by Griffin & Rowe; semi-monthly. Suspended August 1, 1849.

1854, June 15.—The Maine Free Press, at Belfast, by L. R. Wing and E. K. Smart. In 1857 removed to Rockland and consolidated with the United States Democrat, under the title of the Democrat and Free Press.

1854, July.—The Progressive Age, at Belfast, by W. M. Rust. April lished two years.

24, 1861, the Progressive Age Evening Bulletin established. January 29, 1843, March.—The Main 1861, discontinued, but revived March 10, 1862. Published twenty-six J. M. Buzzell. Three years numbers and again suspended. The Bulletin, weekly, is still published.

1870, January.—The Union Banner, at Belfast, by S. H. Murch; monthly. Published one year.

1871, July.—The *Belfast Advertiser*, at Belfast, by Bracket & Burgess; monthly.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

——.—The Herald, at Saint Stephen, by J. S. Hay. In 1862 removed to Calais and published one year.

1818, August.—The Eastport Sentinel, at Eastport, by B. Folsom. Still published.

1823, December 3.—The Eastern Star, at Machias, by J. O. Balch. Published one year.

1828, April.—The Northern Light, at Eastport. In 1832 changed to the Eastern Democrat. In 1835 removed to Calais. Suspended in May, 1837, but revived in 1839.

1833, April 12.—The Boundary Gazette and Calais Advertiser, at Calais, by H. P. Pratt. Suspended July 28, 1836.

1834, January 28.—The Saint Croix Courier, at Calais, by H. Bates. Suspended December 18, 1835.

1835, November 26.—The Eastern Democrat, at Calais, by J. Brent. Suspended 1836.

1836, August 16.—The Gazette and Advertiser, at Calais, by Snow & Jackson. Suspended November 14, 1838, revived April 14, 1841.

1837, February 18.—The *Down-Easter*, at Milltown, by —— Snow. Suspended December 27, 1838.

1838, January 9.—The Frontier Journal, at Saltwater village, by J. C. Washburn. Suspended April 28, 1840, revived in 1842 and published until 1848.

1839, June 18.—The Eastern Democrat, at Calais, by J. C. Washburn. Suspended June 22, 1841.

1853, May 25.—The *Machias Union*, at Machias, by Yates & Furbish. Still published.

1856, June.—The Republican, at Machias, by S. Fowler. Still published.

YORK COUNTY.

—.—The Biddeford Townsman, at Biddeford, by W. F. Scammon. 1803.—The Annals of the Times, at Kennebunk. Published two years.

1805.—The Freeman's Friend, at Saco, by William Weeks.

1805, March 20.—The Gazette, at Kennebunk, by J. K. Remick. Suspended about 1842.

1820.—The Maine Palladium, at Saco, by Putnam & Blake. Suspended July 21, 1830.

1828, January 6.—The Maine Democrat, at Saco, by William J. & J. Condon. In January, 1868, removed to Biddeford and published as the weekly of the Daily Times.

1832, April.—The Maine Recorder, at Limington, by M. A. Dow. Suspended December 31, 1835.

1832, October.—The National Republican, at Saco, by Dow & Marble. Published two years.

1834, March.—The Republican, at South Berwick, by C. P. Hale. Suspended August, 1835.

1835.—The Yankee Farmer, semi-monthly, at Cornish, by S. W. Cole. Afterward merged in the New England Farmer at Boston.

1838, March.—The York County Herald, at Saco, by S. & C. Webster. Suspended February 17, 1843.

1840, May.—The Village Register and Farmers' Miscellany, at Limerick, by S. B. Eastman. In September, 1840, changed to the Eastern Herald, and continued six months.

1841.—The Washingtonian Banner, at Saco, by C. Webster. Published two years.

1843, March.—The Maine Freewill Baptist Repository, at Saco, by J. M. Buzzell. Three years later removed to Limerick, where it reached its eighth volume.

1844.—The Columbian Star, at Alfred, by J. Dickman.

1845, January.—The *Union*, at Saco, by William Noyes. In 1856 removed to Biddeford and consolidated with the *Eastern Herald and Mercantile Advertiser*, under the title of the *Union and Journal*. Still published.

1848.—The Biddeford Herald, at Biddeford, by Reed & Cole. Published about seventeen months.

1849, April. —The *Mercantile Advertiser*, at Saco, by M. Watson. In 1850 removed to Biddeford and published eighteen months as the *Eastern Journal* and merged in the *Union*.

1857, January 5.—The Weekly Gazette, at Biddeford, by M. Watson. Suspended in 1861.

1869, May 18.—The York County Independent, at Saco, by William Noyes & Son. Still published.

MARYLAND.

Area, 9,860 square miles; population, 934,943; 24 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 21; in 1840, 45; 1850, 68; 1860, 57; 1870, 88; 1830, 143. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 15; weeklies, 111; monthlies, 12; semi-monthlies, 4; quarterlies, 1. In each of 24 towns one paper was published; in 8, two; in 8, three; and in 5, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1727.—Printing was introduced at Annapolis.

1727, September 24.—The Maryland Gazette, established at Annapolis by William Parks. Publication suspended after 1729.

1745, April 26.—The Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, by Jonas Green, cap sheet, 14 by 17. Publication suspended in 1839.

1773, August.—The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, at Baltimore, by William Goddard. Publication suspended in 1797.

1809, May.-The Hagerstown Gazette, at Hagerstown.

1811.—The Weekly Register, at Baltimore, by H. Niles.

In addition to the above the following newspaper files are in the possession of the State Historical Society:

ANNAPOLIS.—The Maryland Republican, 1809-1839.

Baltimore.—The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, 1773-1797; Dunlap's Maryland Gazette, 1775-1779-continued as the Maryland Gazette, 1783-1791; the Baltimore Daily Repository, 1791-1793; the Baltimore Daily Intelligencer, 1793-1794-continued as the Federal Intelligencer, 1795-continued as the Federal Gazette, 1796-1825-continued as the Baltimore Gazette, 1825-1837; the Baltimore Weekly Gazette, 1832-1834; the Telegraphe and Daily Advertiser, 1797-1802; the American and Daily Advertiser, American and Commercial Advertiser, Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser, 1799-1880; the American Patriot and Fell's Point Advertiser, 1802-1803; the Republican or Anti-Democrat, 1802-1803; the Baltimore Evening Post, 1805-1811; the Whig, 1808-1810-continued as the Baltimore Whig, 1810-1811; the North American and Mercantile Advertiser, 1808-1809-continued as the Federal Republican and Commercial Gazette, 1809-1811; the Baltimore Patriot, 1812-1847; the Mechanics' Gazette and Merchants' Daily Advertiser, 1815; the People's Friend, 1816; the Federal Republican and Balti-

more Telegraph, 1819–1823; the Morning Chronicle and Baltimore Advertiser, 1820–1823; the North American, 1827; the Marylander, 1827–1828; the Baltimore Republican, also known as The Argus, 1829–1863; the Weekly Argus, 1849–1851; the Daily Chronicle, 1833; the Baltimore Daily Transcript, Baltimore Commercial Transcript, 1836–1838; the Commercial Chronicle and Daily Marylander, 1839; the Baltimore Clipper, 1839–1840; the Spirit of Democracy, 1840; the Sun, 1837–1880; the Daily Exchange, 1859–1861—continued as the Maryland Times, the Maryland News Sheet, 1861–1862—continued as the Baltimore Daily Gazette, 1862–1880; the South, T. W. Hall, jr., 1861; the South, J. M. Mills & Co., 1861–1862; the Evening Bulletin, 1876–1879; the Telegram, 1879–1880.

CHESTERTOWN.—The Chestertown Transcript, 1875-1878.

Easton.—The Maryland Herald, 1791-1793, 1796-1804; the Republican Star or Eastern Shore General Advertiser, 1802-1830; the People's Monitor, 1815; the Eastern Shore Whig, 1830-1841; the Easten Gazette, 1831-1848; the Eastern Shore Star, afterward the Easton Star, 1841-1862.

FREDERICK,—The Maryland Chronicle, or the Universal Advertiser, 1786-1787; Bartgis' Maryland Gazette and Frederick-Town Weekly Advertiser, 1792-1794-continued as Bartgis' Federal Gazette, or the Frederick Town and County Weekly Advertiser, 1796-1799-continued as Bartgis' Republican Gazette, 1801-1820-continued as the Republican Gazette and General Advertiser, 1821-1824-continued as the Political Intelligencer, or Republican Gazette, 1824; the Rights of Man, 1794, 1798, 1800; the Hornet, 1803-1806; Frederick-Town Herald, Frederick Herald, 1804, 1812-1831, 1834; the Independent American Volunteer, 1807-1808; the Hornet, or Republican Advocate, 1809-1811; the Plain Dealer, Plain Dealer and Political Intelligencer, 1813-1814; the Political Examiner and Public Advertiser, 1814-1815, 1818-1819, 1822-1823, 1827, 1830, 1835; the Examiner, 1857-1880; the Republican Citizen and State Advertiser, 1821-1828, 1837-1838; the Anti-Jacksonian, 1828; the People, 1828; the Times 1834-continued as the Times and Democratic Advocate, 1837-continued as the Frederick Times and Democratic Advocate, 1838-continued as the Times and Democratic Advocate, 1839; the True Democrat, 1853.

HAGERSTOWN.—The Torch-Light and Public Advertiser, 1825-1827, 1831-1833.

WILLIAMSPORT.—The Republican Banner, 1830-1831.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Area, 8,040 square miles; population, 1,783,085; 14 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 32; in 1840, 91; 1850, 209; 1860, 222; 1870, 259; 1880, 427. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 39; weeklies, 279; semiweeklies, 13; tri-weeklies, 1; bi-weeklies, 7; monthlies, 80; semimonthlies, 1; quarterlies, 7. In each of 82 towns one paper was published; in 30, two; in 10, three; in 2, four; and in 12, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY. (a)

1639, January.—Printing was introduced at Boston.

1704, April 17.—The Boston News Letter, established at Boston, by John Campbell; two pages, 8 by 12 inches. Publication suspended in 1776.

1719, December 14.—The Boston Gazette, at Boston, by William Brooker; half sheet foolscap, 8½ by 17 inches. Publication suspended in 1752.

1721, August 17.—The New England Courant, at Boston, by James 1743.

Franklin; half sheet crown, 9) by 15 inches. Publication suspended in 1727.

1727, March 20.—The New England Weekly Journal, at Boston, by Samuel Kneeland; half sheet foolscap, 8½ by 17 inches. In 1741 incorporated with the Boston Gazette, and called the Boston Gazette and Weekly Journal. Publication suspended in 1752.

1731, September 27.—The Weekly Rehearsal, at Boston, by Jeremiah Gridley; half sheet demy, 10½ by 16 inches. Publication suspended in 1735.

1734, October.—The Boston Weekly Post Boy, at Boston, by Ellis Huske; half sheet demy, 10½ by 16 inches. Publication suspended in 1755

1735, August 25.—The Boston Evening Post, at Boston, by Thomas Fleet; halfsheet foolscap, 8½ by 14 inches. Publication suspended in 1775.

1743, March 2.—The Boston Weekly Magazine, at Boston, by Rogers & Fowle. First magazine published in America. Suspended in April, 1743.

a Further details regarding early Massachusetts newspapers will be found in the catalogue of the newspaper files in the collection of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, following this chronology.

MASSACHUSETTS-Continued.

1743, March 5.—The Christian History (magazine), at Boston, by Thomas Price, jr. Publication suspended in 1745.

1743, September.—The American Magazine and Historical Chronicle (magazine), at Boston, by Eliot & Blanchard. Publication suspended in 1746.

1748, January 4.—The *Independent Advertiser*, at Boston, by Rogers & Fowle; half sheet crown, 9½ by 15 inches. Publication suspended in 1750

1753, January 3.—The Boston Gazette or Weekly Advertiser, at Boston, by Samuel Kneeland; half sheet crown, 9½ by 15 inches. Publication suspended in 1755.

1755, April 7.—The Boston Gazette or Country Journal, at Boston, by Edes & Gill; half sheet crown, 9½ by 15 inches. Publication suspended September 17, 1798.

1757, August 22.—The Boston Weekly Advertiser, at Boston, by Green & Russell. Title changed several times, finally to Massachusetts Gazette and Boston Post Boy and Advertiser; crown sheet, 15 by 19 inches. Publication suspended in 1775.

1758, August 31.—The New England Magazine, at Boston, by Benjamin Mecom; 60 pp., 12mo. Publication suspended in 1759.

1767, December 21.—The Boston Chroniele, at Boston, by John Mein; demy sheet, 16 by 21 inches. Publication suspended June 25, 1770.

1768, August 2.—The Essex Gazette, at Salem, by Samuel Hall; crown sheet, 15 by 19 inches. In 1775 removed to Cambridge, and called the New England Chronicle or Essex Gazette. Removed to Boston on its evacuation by the British and called the New England Chronicle. It was afterward sold and called the Independent Chronicle. Consolidated with the Boston Patriot in 1819.

1770, August 7.—The Massachusetts Spy, at Boston, by Z. Fowle and I. Thomas; half sheet large crown. Publication suspended in six months. Revived in March, 1771, by Isaiah Thomas, on a royal sheet. Removed to Worcester in 1775. Still published daily and weekly.

1771, November 23.—The Censor (magazine), at Boston, by Ezekiel Russell. Publication suspended in 1772.

1773, December 4.—The Essex Journal and Merrimack Packet, or the Massachusetts and New Hampshire General Advertiser, at Newburyport, by Isaiah Thomas; crown sheet, 15 by 19 inches. Publication suspended before 1800.

1774, January.—The Royal American Magazine, at Boston, by Isaiah Thomas. Publication suspended in 1775.

1774, June.—The Salem Gazette, and Newbury and Marblehead Advertiser, at Salem, by E. Russell; crown sheet, 15 by 19 inches. Publication continued but a short time.

1776, May 30.—The Continental Journal and Weekly Advertiser, at Boston, by John Gill. Suspended about 1784.

1776, June 18.—The American Gazette, or the Constitutional Journal, at Salem, by E. Russell; erown sheet. Published a short time.

1778, June 15.—The Independent Ledger and American Advertiser, at Boston, by Draper & Folsom. Suspended about 1784.

1784, March 24.—The Massachusetts Centinel and Republican Journal, at Boston, by Benjamin Russell; semi-weekly. Changed to the Massachusetts Centinel in 1785, and in 1790 to the Columbian Centinel. United with the New England Palladium in 1830, and with the Boston Gazette in April, 1836. Merged in the Boston Daily Advertiser in 1840. Published daily, tri-weekly, and weekly after 1830.

1786, September 6.—The Hampshire Gazette, at Northampton, by William Butler. Still published.

1787.—The Salem Mercury, at Salem, by Dabney & Cushing. In 1790 changed to the American Eagle, and the next issue to the Salem Gazette. Still published.

1788.—The Berkshire Chronicle, at Pittsfield, by Roger Stoors.

1788.—The Western Star, at Stockbridge.

1788, September 15.—The Herald of Freedom and the Federal Advertiser, at Boston, by Freeman & Andrews; semi-weekly. Suspended in 1791. Succeeded by the Argus, by E. E. Powers.

1792.—The American Apollo, at Boston, by Belknap & Young. Suspended in December, 1794.

1792, January.—The Greenfield Gazette, or Massachusetts and Vermont Telegraphe, at Greenfield, by Thomas Dickman. Afterward united with the Courier and called the Gazette and Courier. Still published.

1793, January.—The Massachusetts Mercury, at Boston, by Young & Etheridge; tri-weekly. In 1801 changed to the Mercury and New England Palladium; semi-weekly. In 1840 merged in the Daily Advertiser.

1794, October 20.—The Federal Orrery, at Boston, by Thomas Paine; semi-weekly. In November, 1796, changed to the Courier and General Advertiser.

1795, April.—The *Political Gazette*, at Newburyport, by William. Barrett. In October, 1797, united with the *Impartial Herald* (published some years by Angier March), and called the *Newburyport Herald and Country Gazette*. In 1832 changed to daily and weekly. Still published as the *Newburyport Herald*.

1795, September 5.—The Boston Price Current and Marine Intelligencer, at Boston, by J. & J. N. Russell. June 7, 1798, changed to Russell's Gazette, and in October, 1890, to the Boston Gazette. In 1840 merged in the Daily Advertiser.

1795, October 22.—The Rural Repository, at Leominster, by Charles Prentiss. Published two years. The Political Focus afterward published by Prentiss.

1796, October 6.—The Polar Star and Boston Daily Advertiser, at Boston. Suspended in 1797.

1798, January.—The Federal Gazette and Daily Advertiser, at Boston, by Caleb P. Wayne. Published four months.

1799, October 2.—The Constitutional Telegraphe, at Boston, by Samuel S. Parker; semi-weekly. In 1801 changed to the Republican Gazetteer, and afterward to the Democrat. Suspended in 1808.

1800, May 12.—The *Impartial Register*, at Salem, by William Carleton; semi-weekly. Soon changed to the *Salem Register*. Still published.

1802, March 2.—The Boston Courier, by J. T. Buckingham; daily. 1803, July 10.—The New England Repertory, at Newburyport, by John Park. The second number was published in Boston, and in 1812 the Repertory and General Advertiser was published by William W. Clapp, at the Exchange Coffee House.

1806.—The *Polyanthos*, at Boston, by Joseph T. Buckingham; monthly, 72 pp., 18mo. Twenty numbers published. Publication resumed in February, 1812.

1809.—The Ordeal, at Boston, by J. T. Buckingham and Benj. Polpard; weekly, of sixteen octavo pages. Six months.

1809, March 3.—The Boston Patriot, Everett & Monroe publishers. In May, 1817, the Patriot, then published by Davis C. Ballard and Edmund Wright, jr., bought the Independent Chronicle, and the two papers were thereafter published as a daily under the title of the Independent Chronicle and Boston Patriot, until the absorption of both in the Boston Daily Advertiser, in December, 1831.

The Christian Disciple, at Boston, by Rev. Noah Worcester. 1814, January 1.—The Boston Spectator, at Boston, by John Clark, "devoted to politics and belles-lettres." Seventy weekly numbers were published.

1817.—The New England Galaxy and Masonic Magazine, at Boston, by J. T. Buckingham. Sold in 1828 to Willard Phillips and Theophilus-Parsons, who continued it.

1831.—The New England Magazine, at Boston, by Edwin Bucking-

MICHIGAN.

Area, 57,430 square miles; population, 1,636,937; 79 counties—newspapers published in 72. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1840 was 32; in 1850,58; 1860,118; 1870,211; 1880,464. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 33; weeklies, 397; semi-weeklies, 3; triweeklies, 3; bi-weeklies, 2; monthlies, 19; semi-monthlies, 4; bi-monthlies, 1; quarterlies, 1; semi-annuals, 1. In each of 132 towns one paper was published; in 45, two; in 19, three; in 10, four; and in 14, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1809.—Printing was introduced at Detroit. Newspapers were published prior to 1840 as follows: (a)

1809, August 31.—Essaie du Michigan ou Observateur Impartial (French and English), at Detroit, by Father Gabriel Richard. Only eight or nine numbers issued.

1817, July 25.—The Detroit Gazette (English and French), at Detroit, by Sheldon & Reed. Suspended April 26, 1830.

1825.—The Michigan Herald, at Detroit, by Henry Chipman. Suspended in 1829.

1825.—The Michigan Sentinel, at Monroe, by Edward D. Ellis. In 1836 changed to the Monroe Advocate. In 1837 changed to the Times, but in the fall of the same year changed again to the Advocate. In 1849 changed to the Monroe Commercial. Still published.

1829.—The Oakland Chronicle, by Thomas Simpson. Suspended in April, 1829.

1829, November 20.—The Northwestern Journal, at Detroit, by George L. Whitney. In September, 1835, a semi-weekly edition issued in connection with it, as the Journal and Advertiser. A daily established June 11, 1836, as the Daily Advertiser. Consolidated with the Democrat and Inquirer in 1855, and called the Advertiser. United with the Tribune in 1862, and called the Advertiser and Tribune.

1829, December.—The *Emigrant*, at Ann Harbor, by Thomas Simpson. In 1830 changed to the *Western Emigrant*. Afterward called the *True Democrat* and the *Michigan Argus*.

1830, December 23.—The Detroit Courier, at Detroit. Soon after merged in the Journal.

1831, May 5.—The Detroit Free Press, at Detroit; weekly. The Daily Free Press established September 28, 1835 (first daily in the state). Still published, daily, tri-weekly, and weekly.

1833.—The *Herald*, at Saint Joseph, by A. E. Draper. Suspended in 1838.

1834.—The Monroe Journal and Michigan Inquirer, at Monroe, by Abner Morton. Published several months.

1834.—The Tecumseh Democrat, at Tecumseh. Succeeded in 1837 by the Village Record. Suspended in 1847.

1834, October 15.—The Lenawee County Republican and Adrian Gazette, at Adrian, by R. W. Ingalls. In July, 1835, changed to the Watch-Tower. Daily edition established in June, 1853. In September, 1865, changed to the Times. In November, 1866, consolidated with the Michigan Expositor and called the Times and Expositor. Still published, daily and weekly.

1834, November 25.—————, at Palmer (now Saint Clair), by T. M. Perry. Suspended in 1836.

1835.—The Kalamazoo Gazette, at White Pigeon, by Henry, Gilbert & Chandler. Removed to Kalamazoo the same year. Daily edition established in 1877. Still published.

1835.—The *Pontiac Courier*, at Pontiac, by A. G. Sparhawk. Afterward changed to the *Jeffersonian*, and subsequently merged in the *Gazette* (established in 1842). *Gazette* still published.

1835, September 5.—The Gazette and Advertiser, at Niles, by Henry Barnes. Afterward merged in the Niles Democrat (established in 1842). Democrat still published.

1836.—The Constitutionalist, at Adrian, by J. M. Patterson. In 1838 changed to the Michigan Whig. Suspended in 1842.

1836.—The *Macomb Republican*, at Mount Clemens, by J. K. Bourne. Suspended in 1838.

1836.—The Monroe Gazette, at Monroe, by ——— Hosmer. Published several years.

1836.—The Democratic Balance, at Pontiac. In 1838 merged in the Pontiac Herald, which suspended a few years later.

1836, December.—The Calhoun County Patriot, at Marshall, by Henry C. Bunce. January 1, 1841, name changed to the Democratic Expounder and Calhoun County Patriot. In March, 1875, latter part of title dropped. Still published.

1837.—The Coldwater Observer, at Coldwater. Afterward changed to the Branch County News. Published a short time. Succeeded by the Branch County Democrat, which soon after suspended.

1837, March.—The Saginaw Journal, at Saginaw, by J. B. Bennett. Published two years.

1837, April 18.—The Grand Rapids Times, by George W. Pattison. In May, 1841, changed to the Inquirer. Daily edition established in November, 1855. In 1857 united with the Daily Herald (established in March, 1855), and called the Inquirer and Herald. Soon after suspended, but again revived, and at the close of the war name changed to the Grand Rapids Democrat. Still published daily and weekly.

1837, May.—The Jacksonburg Sentinel, at Jacksonburg (now Jackson), by Nicholas Sullivan. Succeeded in 1840 by the Michigan State Gazette. In 1848 changed to the American Citizen. Daily edition established in 1865. Now published as the Citizen, daily and weekly.

. 1837, July 1.—The Michigan Star, at Branch, by a company. Published a few months.

1838.—The American Freeman, at Jackson; semi-monthly.

1838.—The Michigan Temperance Herald, at Jackson.

1838, March 8.—The-Michigan Democrat, at Jackson. Afterward suspended.

1839.—The Statesman, at Marshall, by Seth Lewis. Still published. 1839.—The Flint River Gazette, at Flint, by J. K. Averill. Published six months.

1839.—The Plain Dealer, at Lapeer, by an association. Suspended in 1845.

1839.—The Pontiae Jacksonian, at Pontiae. Suspended in May, 1873. 1839, April.—The Hillsdale County Gazette, at Jonesville, by Murphy & Kinman. Subsequently removed to Hillsdale. Suspended in 1856.

a Prepared by George H. Green. Authorities consulted: The History of the Press of Michigan, by Tom. S. Applegate; Pioneer Newspapers of Michigan, by Professor J. C. Holmes.

MINNESOTA.

Area, 79,205 square miles; population, 780,773; 78 counties—newspapers published in 68. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1860 was 49; in 1870, 95; 1880, 223. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 10; weeklies, 205; tri-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 6; semi-monthlies, 1. In each of 79 towns one paper was published; in 29, two; in 9, three; in 3, four; and in 3, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1849.—Printing was introduced at Saint Paul. The following newspapers were published prior to 1862: (a)

1849, April 27.—The *Minnesota Register* was established; printed at Cincinnati, and dated Saint Paul; published by McLean & Owens. Consolidated with the *Chronicle* August, 1849, and called the *Chronicle and Register*. Publication suspended in 1851.

1849, April 28.—The *Minnesota Pioneer*, at Saint Paul, by James M. Goodhue. First paper printed in Minnesota. Changed to a daily May 1, 1854. Afterward merged in the *Press*, and still published as the *Pioneer-Press*.

1849, June 1.—The *Minnesota Chronicle*, at Saint Paul, by James Hughes. Merged in the *Register* in August, and called the *Chronicle and Register*. Suspended in 1851.

a Compiled from the reports made to the Minnesota Editorial Association at its fourth annual meeting held at Saint Paul, June 7, 1870.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

1850, November. - Dakota Tawaxitko Kin (Dakota Friend), at Saint Paul, by Rev. Gideon H. Pond. Published in the interest of the Indians. Publication suspended in August, 1852.

1850, December 10.-The Minnesota Democrat, at Saint Paul, by Daniel A. Robertson. Changed to a daily May 1, 1854, and in the fall of 1855 merged in the Pioneer.

1851, September 17.—The Weekly Minnesotian, at Saint Paul, by a company. Changed to a daily May 11, 1854. Publication suspended in January, 1861.

1854, May 15.—The Daily Times, at Saint Paul, by Newson, Mitchell & Clum. Publication suspended December 31, 1860.

1855.—The Daily Press, at Saint Paul, by A. C. Smith. Published seven months.

1856.—The Oronocos Courier, at Oronoco, by a stock company. (First in Olmsted county.) Published one year.

1856.—The Minnesota Deutsche Zeitung, at Saint Paul, by Frederick Orthwein. Changed to Minnesota Staats Zeitung in 1858.

1857 .- The Olmsted County Journal, at Rochester, by Evans & Robins. Published less than a year.

1857.—The Monticello Times, at Monticello, by C. M. Kenton. (First in Wright county.) Publication suspended in the spring of 1859; revived June 30, 1859, as the Wright County Republican; changed to Courier in 1863, and again to Northern Statesman.

1857, January 1.—The Minnesota Advertiser, at Saint Cloud, by James Mowatt. (First paper in Stearns county.) Succeeded by Saint

1857, July 11.—The Southern Minnesota Star, at Albert Lea, by company. (First in Freeborn county.) Published eight months.

1857, August.—The Bancroft Pioneer, at Bancroft. Removed Austin at the end of the year and called the Mirror.

1857, September.—The Rochester Democrat, at Rochester, by Charl-Cottom. Publication suspended in 1859.

1858, August 5.—The Democrat, at Saint Cloud, by Mrs. Jane Swis helm. In 1866 changed to the Journal. Still published.

1858, September 11.—The Freeborn County Eagle, at Albert Lea, b A. P. Swineford. Publication suspended 1860.

1859, October.—The Rochester City News, at Rochester, by C. W. Blaisdell. Published one year.

1859, November. - The Rochester City Post, at Rochester, by D. & (H. Blakeley. Still published.

1860.—Home Views, at Wilton, by J. W. Crawford (first in Waser county). Publication suspended in 1861.

1860.—The Rochester Republican, at Rochester, by Mitchell & Kelly Publication suspended in 1867.

1860, May 26.—The Freeborn County Standard, at Albert Lea, b Ruble & Hooker. Still published.

1861.—The Minnesota Volksblatt, at Saint Paul, by Philip Rohr.

1861, January 1.—The Daily Press, at Saint Paul, by W. R. Mar shall. (Succeeded Daily Times.) Still published as the Pioneer Press.

1861, May 1.—The Saint Cloud Union, at Saint Cloud, by S. E. Cloud Visitor in December, 1857. Publication suspended in July, 1858. Lowry. Changed to the Times in 1864. Still published.

MISSOURI.

Area, 68,735 square miles; population, 2,168,380; 114 counties newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1840 was 35; in 1850, 61; 1860, 173; 1870, 279; 1880, 530. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 43; weeklies, 415; semi-weeklies, 2; tri-weeklies, 8; bi-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 50; semi-monthlies, 8; bi-monthlies, 2; quarterlies, 1. In each of 83 towns one paper was published; in 56, two; in 22, three; in 10, four; and in 17, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1808.—Printing was introduced at Saint Louis.

1808.—The Missouri Gazette was established at Saint Louis by Joseph Charless. In 1822 changed to the Missouri Republican. Now published daily, tri-weekly, and weekly.

—, at Saint Louis, by Joshua Norvell.

1816.—The Emigrant and General Advertiser, at Saint Louis, by Sei geant Hall. In 1818 changed to the Saint Louis Enquirer, and in 182 to the Saint Louis Beacon. Suspended in 1832.

1820.—The Herald, at Saint Louis, by Orr & Fleming. Published one or two years.

1827.—The Saint Louis Times, at Saint Louis, by Stine & Miller Suspended in 1832.

1831.—The Working Men's Advocate, at Saint Louis, by — Steel Subsequently changed to the Argus, the Missionary Reporter, and the Union. Afterward united with the Signal, and called the Missour

1834.—The Commercial Bulletin, at Saint Louis, by Keemle, Clark & Churchill.

1837 to 1840.—The Saint Louis Pennant, the Saint Louis Evening Gazette, the Mirror, and the Saturday News, at Saint Louis.

1841.—The People's Organ, at Saint Louis, by -

NEBRASKA.

Area, 76,185 square miles; population, 452,402; 69 counties-newspapers published in 58. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1860 was 14; in 1870, 42; 1880, 189. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 15; weeklies, 165; semi-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 7; semimonthlies, 1. In each of 56 towns one paper was published; in 27, two; in 4, three; in 6, four; and in 4, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1854.—Printing was introduced at Belleview.

1854.—The Belleview Palladium was established at Belleview.

1856.—The Nebraska Advertiser, at Brownville. Still published.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Area, 9,005 square miles; population, 346,991; 10 counties-newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 12; in 1840, 27; 1850, 38; 1860, 20; 1870. 51; 1880, 87. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 10; weeklies, 66; bi-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 7; semi-monthlies, 3. In each of 29 towns one paper was published; in 9, two; in 3, four; and in 4, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1751.—Printing was introduced at Portsmouth. Early newspapers were established as follows:

BELKNAP COUNTY.

1800.—The Rural Museum, at Gilmanton, by E. Russell. Published a short time.

1800.—The Gilmanton Gazette und Farmers' Weekly Magazine, at Gilmanton, by Leavitt & Clough. Published a short time.

1835, May.—The Sabbath School Advocate, at Gilmanton, by A. Prescott; semi-monthly. Suspended in May, 1839.

1840, September.—The Parent's Magazine, at Gilmanton, by J. Thompson; monthly. Six months afterward removed to Concord.

1842, January.—The Biblical Journal, at Gilmanton, by Professor H. Rood; bi-monthly. Published two years.

NEW HAMPSHIRE-Continued.

1849.—The Laconia Democrat, at Laconia. Still published. 1868.—The Lake Village Times, at Lake Village. Still published.

CARROLL COUNTY.

1860.—The Granite State News, at Wolfborough. Still published.

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

1793.—The Furmer's Weekty Museum, at Walpole, by I. Thomas. Afterward changed to the Farmer's Museum or Lay Preacher's Gazette.

1799.—The New Hampshire Sentinel, at Keene. Still published. 1827.—The Cheshire Republican, at Keene. Still published.

1863.—The Star Spangled Banner, at Hinsdale; monthly.

1866.—The Monthly Miscellany, at Stafford Corners; monthly.

1873.—The United States, at Keene.

COOS COUNTY.

1855.—The Coos Republican, at Lancaster. Still published.

1870.—The Northern Sentinel, at Colebrook, by A. Barker. Still published.

1871.—The Independent Gazette, at Lancaster, by Emerson, Hartshorn & Co.

GRAFTON COUNTY.

1844.—The Granite State Free Press, at Lebanon. Still published.

1867.—The White Mountain Republic, at Littleton. Still published.

1867.—The Canaan Reporter, at East Canaan. Still published.

1873.—The Anvil, at Hanover, by students of Dartmouth College.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

1802.—The Farmers' Cabinet, at Amherst, by Cushing & Preston.
1826.—The Nashua Gazette and Hillsborough County Advertiser, at

1826.—The Nashua Gazette and Hillsborough County Advertiser, a Nashua.

1827, February.—The Nashua Constellation, at Nashua, by A. E. Thayer. Afterward changed to the Nashua Gazette. Still published as the weekly of the Daily Gazette, established in 1872.

1831.—The Nashua Herald, at Nashua, by Dr. S. J. Bard. Published a short time.

1832, September.—The New Hampshire Telegraph, at Nashua, by Alfred Beard. Now published as the weekly of the Daily Telegraph, established in 1869.

1833.—The New Ipswich Register, at New Ipswich, by M. Miller.

1836.—The News Gatherer, at Ipswich, by King & Hewes.

1838.—The Literary Souvenir, at Lowell, by A. B. F. Hildreth. In 1842 removed to Concord, and four months later to Manchester.

1839, October 18.—The Amoskeag Representative, at Manchester, by J. Caldwell. January 22, 1841, changed to the Manchester Representative. December 7, 1842, merged in the Manchester Democrat.

1840, January.—The Manchester Magazine, at Manchester, by J. Caldwell. Published three months.

1840, January 1.—The Amoskeag Memorial, at Manchester, by J. C. Emerson. January 6, 1841, changed to the Manchester Memorial. February 17, 1841, consolidated with the People's Herald, of Pembroke, and changed to the Manchester Memorial and People's Herald. June 5, 1842, changed to the Manchester Memorial: September 6, 1844, to the Manchester American, semi-weekly, established in September, 1845, but discontinued April 17, 1846. Daily American established September 4, 1854. In 1852 consolidated with the Saturday Messenger, and called the American and Messenger. 1857 merged in the Manchester Demogratic

1841, January 2.—The Star of Bethlehem, at Manchester, by the Fraternal Association. Published here one year. Then removed to Lowell, having been for a time published simultaneously at Lowell and Manchester.

1842.—The Iris and Literary Record, at Manchester, by Emerson | 1853.—The Junto Org & Murray; monthly. Formerly published at Hanover, by E. A. Allen. | Published a short time.

In September, 1842, consolidated with the Souvenir, and changed to the Iris and Souvenir. Suspended about 1845.

1842, April 26.—The Manchester Democrat, at Manchester, by Kimball & Kidder. In 1857 consolidated with the American and Messenger, and changed to the Democrat and American. In April, 1863, Democrat dropped from the title. In December, 1863, consolidated with the Mirror.

1842, November 12.—The Gleaner, at Manchester, by Caldwell & Hall. Suspended the latter part of 1845.

1843, January.—The Oasis, at Nashua, by Murray & Sawtell.

1848, January 14.—The *Manchester Allodium*, at Manchester, by Hamlet & Haradon. Changed to the *Manchester Transcript*, and a few months later removed to Great Falls and suspended.

1843, September.—The White Mountain Torrent, at Manchester, by Haradon, Stowell, Wilson & Young. Established at Concord in April, 1843, but removed to Manchester in September, 1843. Published there until November, 1843, and then returned to Concord.

1843, December 30.—The Manchester Operative, at Manchester, by W. N. Haradon. November 16, 1844, removed to Lowell and united with the Operative's Magazine and Lowell Offering.

1845, May 1.—The *Independent Democrat*, at Manchester, by R. C. Wetmore. After a few weeks removed to Concord and subsequently consolidated with another paper to form the *Independent Statesman*.

1845, July 3.—The Manchester Mercantile Advertiser, at Manchester, by C. H. Chase. Published five months.

1845, August.—The New Hampshire Magazine, at Manchester, by E. D. Boyleston. Published one year.

1845, November 29.—The Manchester Saturday Messenger, at Manchester by C. H. Chase. In 1852 merged in the American.

1846, May 21.—The Manchester Palladium, at Manchester, by J. Caldwell. Published six months.

1847.—The New Hampshire Temperance Banner, at Manchester, by the New Hampshire Temperance Society; monthly. Published three or four years, then removed to Concord.

1848.—The Peterborough Transcript, at Peterborough. Still published.

1848, September 9.—The Manchester Telescope, at Manchester, by Haradon & Kiely. February 19, 1849, changed to Haradon's Weekly Spy, and afterward to the Manchester Spy. In 1852 merged in the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

1848, November.—The Merchant's Own Journal, at Manchester, by Haradon & Stover. Published a short time.

1850, February 26.—The Granite Farmer, at Manchester, by Crosby & Adams. About 1854 united with the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

1850, October 28.—The Manchester Daily Mirror, at Manchester, by J. C. Emerson; daily. February 22, 1851, issued as the Dollar Weekly Mirror. In 1863 consolidated with the Daily and Weekly American and changed to the Daily Mirror and American. In 1863 weekly consolidated with the New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture and called the Dollar Weekly Mirror and New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture. July 8, 1865, changed to the Mirror and Farmer. Still published.

1851, January.—The Union Democrat, at Manchester, by W. H. Gilman & Co. In 1861 changed to the Weekly Union, and March 31, 1863, to the Union Democrat.

1852, January.—The Farmer's Monthly Visitor, at Manchester, by Rowell, Presscot & Co.; monthly. Established at Concord in 1838 by I. Hill, but suspended in 1849 and revived at Manchester in January, 1852. United with the Granite Farmer under the title of the Granite Farmer and Visitor. July 18, 1857, changed to the Granite State Farmer, and in the latter part of 1859 to the New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture. In 1863 merged in the Dollar Weekly Mirror.

1852, February.—The Crusader, at Manchester, under the auspices of the State Temperance Society. Established at Concord about 1850. Afterward removed to Concord and united with the Phænix. Subsequently absorbed by the New Hampshire Gazette at Portsmouth.

1853.—The Junto Organ, at Manchester, by Stanton and Burnham. Published a short time.

NEW HAMPSHIRE-Continued.

1854, January.—The *Ladies' Enterprise*, at Manchester. Published a short time.

1854, September.—The Stars and Stripes, at Manchester, by Stevens & Tenney. Removed to Laconia and merged in the Winnipisaukee Gazette.

1856, July.—The New Humpshire Journal of Medicine, at Manchester, by Dr. G. H. Hubbard; monthly. Established at Concord in August, 1850, but in July, 1856, removed to Manchester. In December, 1859, suspended.

1857, January.—Moore's Musical Record, at Manchester, by J. W. Moore & Co.; monthly. Published about two years and suspended. In January, 1869, revived, but again suspended in January, 1870.

1857, January.—The New Hampshire Journal of Education, at Manchester, by E. Bartholomew; monthly. Suspended in 1862.

1859, January 1.—The $\it Literary Visitor$, at Manchester, by Batchelder & Haynes; monthly. Published eight months.

1859, February 4.—The *True Republican*, at Manchester, by B. F. Stanton. Changed to the *City Messenger and Republican*, and afterward to the *Manchester Republican*. Published about one year.

1869.—The Hillsborough Bridge Messenger, at Hillsborough. Still published.

1269, January.—The $Daily\ News$, at Manchester, by Moore & Co. Suspended May 6, 1869.

1869, February 25.—La Voix du Peuple (French), at Manchester, by A. L. Tremblay & Co. Published seventeen numbers.

1870, March 24.—The *Labor Journal*, at Manchester, by D. S. Holt. Published thirteen numbers.

1871, September 30.—The *Public Forum*, at Manchester, by G. J. Foster & Co. Published thirteen numbers; then removed to Dover, and changed to *Foster's Democrat*.

1872, January 1.—The New Hampshire Journal of Music, at Manchester, by I. S. Whitney; monthly.

1573, December 30.—The Enterprise, at Milford, by G. E. Foster.

1574, January 24.—The Saturday Night Dispatch, at Manchester, by M. S. Hunt.

1875, February 7.—The New Hampshire Sunday Globe, at Manchester, by Rollins & Kingdon.

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

1790, January 6.—The Courier of New Hampshire, at Concord, by G. Hough. Suspended October 30, 1805.

1792, September 6.—The Mirror, at Concord, by M. Davis. Suspended in 1799.

1797, April.—The $New\ Star,$ at Concord, by Russell & Davis. Published six months.

1801, February 5.—The Republican Gazette, at Concord, by E. Russell. Suspended in 1802.

1806, July 6.—The Concord Gazette, at Concord, by Tuttle & Hoit. Published until 1819:

1808, October 18.—The American Patriot, at Concord, by W. Hoit, jr. In 1809 changed to the New Hampshire Patriot, and afterward to the New Hampshire Patriot and State Gazette. In 1839 the Daily Patriot established.

1819, January 1.—The Concord Observer, at Concord, by G. Hough. Changed to the New Hampshire Repository.

1819, July.—The Religious Informer, at Andover, by E. Chase. Removed to Enfield, and afterward suspended.

1823, January 6.—The New Hampshire Statesman, at Concord, by L. Roby. Changed to the Independent Statesman. Now published as the weekly of the Daily Monitor, established in 1863.

1850, August.—The New Hampshire Journal of Medicine, at Concord; monthly. In July, 1856, removed to Manchester.

1867.—The Household Messenger, at Loudon Ridge.

1868.—The People, at Concord.

1870.—The Prohibition Herald, at Concord.

1872.—The Merrimack Journal, at Franklin Falls, by G. B. Wheeler Still published.

1872.—The Weekly Star, at Pittsfield, by J. C. Cashman.

1877.—The Granite Monthly, at Concord, by J. C. McClintock. Still published.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

1756.—The New Hampshire Gazette, at Portsmouth, by D. Fowle. In 1772 changed to the New Hampshire Gazette and Historical Chronicle; May 25, 1776, to the Freeman's Journal or New Hampshire Gazette; in January, 1788, to the New Hampshire Gazette and General Advertiser; in 1796 to the New Hampshire Gazette. Now published as the weekly of the Daily Chronicle, established in 1852.

1765, January 21.—The Portsmouth Mercury and Weekly Advertiser, at Portsmouth, by T. Furber. Suspended in 1768.

1775.—The New Hampshire Gazette, at Exeter, by R. Fowle. Afterward published as the New Hampshire Gazette, the New Hampshire Gazette or Exeter Morning Chronicle, the New Hampshire State Gazette or Exeter Circulating Morning Chronicle, the State Journal or the New Hampshire Gazette and Tuesday's Liberty Advertiser. Suspended in 1777.

1789.—The Exeter Federal Miscellany, at Exeter, by H. Ramlet.

1793.—The Portsmouth Journal, at Portsmouth. Still published.

1831.—The News-Letter, at Exeter. Still published.

1863.—The States and Union, at Portsmouth. Now published as the weekly of the Evening Times, established in 1868.

1877.—The Candia Banner, at Candia, by J. J. Lane. Still published.

STRAFFORD COUNTY,

—.—The Monthly Miscellany and Monthly Echo, at Rochester.

—.—The New Hampshire Republican, at Dover.

1826.—The Dover Gazette, at Dover.

1826.—The Morning Star, at Dover.

1827.—The Dover Inquirer, at Dover. Still published.

1864.—The Rochester Courier, at Rochester.

1867.—The Journal, at Great Falls. Still published.

1870.—The Dover Local Record, at Dover, by E. O. Foss; monthly.

1871.—The Foster's Democrat, at Dover, by G. J. Foster & Co. Now published as the weekly of the Daily Democrat, established in 1873.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

1823.—The New Hampshire Argus and Spectator, at Newport. Still published.

1834.—The National Eagle, at Claremont. Still published.

1840.—The Northern Advocate, at Claremont. Still published.

1870.—The Compendium, at Claremont; bi-weekly.

NEW JERSEY.

Area, 7,455 square miles; population, 1,131,116; 21 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 8; in 1840, 33; 1850, 51; 1860, 90; 1870, 122; 1880, 215. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 27; weeklies, 163; semi-weeklies, 6; tri-weeklies, 1; bi-weeklies, 2; monthlies, 13; bi-monthlies, 1; quarterlies, 2. In each of 43 towns one paper was published; in 22, two; in 10, three; in 8, four; and in 7, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1751.—Printing was introduced at Woodbridge. The publications prior to 1800 were as follows: (a)

1758, January.—The New American Magazine, established at Woodbridge, by James Parker; monthly; 40 pages. Publication suspended in 1760.

in 7, five or more. | 1765, September.—The Constitutional Courant, at Woodbridge, by a Prepared by W. A. Whitehead, corresponding secretary State Historical Society.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

William Goddard. Established in opposition to the stamp act; only one number issued.

1778, January.—The New Jersey Gazette, at Trenton, by Isaac Collins. Afterward removed to Burlington.

1779, February 16.—The New Jersey Journal, at Elizabethtown, by Shepard Kollock. Still published as a daily and weekly.

1786, June.—The Princeton Packet and General Advertiser, at Princeton, by James Tod.

1786, September.—The *Brunswick Gazette*, at Brunswick, by Abraham Blauvelt. Publication suspended in 1792.

1786, September.—The Brunswick Gazette and Weekly Monitor, at Brunswick, by Shelly Arnett. Published several years.

1791, May.—Wood's Newark Gazette and New Jersey Advertiser, at Newark, by John Wood. Publication suspended in November, 1797.

1792, September 12.—The New Jersey State Gazette, at Trenton, by Mathias Day & Co.

1792, October.—The Guardian, or New Brunswick Advertiser, at Brunswick, by Arnett & Blauvelt. The latter portion of the title was dropped after the fourth issue. Now published as the weekly edition of the Daily Times.

1795, May.—The Jersey Chronicle, at Mount Pleasant, by Philip Freeman.

1796, October 5.—The Centinel of Freedom, at Newark, by Daniel Dodge & Co. In September, 1823, changed to Sentinel of Freedom, and still published as the weekly edition of the Daily Advertiser.

1797, November.—The Newark Gazette and New Jersey Advertiser, at Newark, by John P. Williams. (Succeeded Wood's Newark Gazette.) 1799, March.—The Trenton Federalist, at Trenton, by Sherman & Merthon.

NEW YORK.

Area, 47,620 square miles; population, 5,082,871; 60 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers published in 1840 was 245; in 1850, 428; 1860, 542; 1870, 835; 1880, 1,411. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 115; weeklies, 892; semi-weeklies, 24; tri-weeklies, 5; bi-weeklies, 10; monthlies, 282; semi-monthlies, 35; bi-monthlies, 5; quarterlies, 40; semi-annuals, 3. In 207 towns one paper was published; in 85, two; in 27, three; in 19, four; and in 26, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1693.—Printing was introduced at New York. Newspars established in the different counties as follows:

ALBANY COUNTY.

1771, November.—The Albany Gazette, at Albany, by A. & J. Robertson. 1782.—The New York Gazetteer or Northern Intelligencer, at Albany, by Balantine & Webster. In 1784 name changed to the Albany Gazette. Consolidated with the Daily Advertiser in 1817, and called the Albany Gazette and Daily Advertiser. Publication suspended in 1845.

1788.—The Albany Register, at Albany, by John Barber. Publication suspended in 1817.

1796.—The Albany Centinel, at Albany, by Backus & Whiting. In 1806 changed to $Republican\ Crisis$.

1797.—The Albany Chronicle, at Albany, by John McDonald. Suspended in 1799.

1807.—The Guardian, at Albany, by Van Benthuysen & Wood. Suspended in 1809.

1812.—The Albany Republican, at Albany, by Samuel R. Brown. Merged in the Saratoga Patriot about 1820.

1813, January 1.—The Albany Argus, at Albany, by Jesse Buel. Changed to a daily in 1825. Consolidated with Atlas in 1856. Now published as the Argus.

1815, September.—The Daily Advertiser, at Albany, by Theodore Dwight. Consolidated with the Gazette in 1817.

1820.—The Albany Microscope, at Albany, by Charles Galpin. Suspended in 1842.

1824, May.—The *Religious Monitor*, at Albany, by Chauncey Webster. Afterward removed to Philadelphia.

1826.—The National Observer, at Albany, by George Galpin. Suspended in 1830.

1830, March.—The Albany Evening Journal, at Albany, by B. D. Packard & Co. Still published.

1835, October 12.—The Albany Transcript, at Albany (the first penny paper in the city).

1837, October.—The West Troy Advocate, at West Troy, by William Holland. Suspended after 1860.

1839, March.—The Cultivator, at Albany, by Jesse Buel. Consolidated with the Country Gentleman, and now published as the Cultivator and Country Gentleman.

1840.—The Albany Patriot, at Albany, by James C. Jackson. Suspended in 1844.

1841.—The Albany Atlas, at Albany, by Vance & Wendell; daily and weekly. Consolidated with the Argus in 1856.

1843.—The Albany Knickerbocker, at Albany, by Hugh J. Hastings. Now published as the Daily Press and Knickerbocker.

1844.—The Albany Religious Spectator, at Albany, by Munsell & Pease. Suspended in 1857.

1845.—The Cohoes Advertiser, at Cohoes, by Winants & Agnes. In 1849 changed to the Cohoes Cataract. Still published.

1845, April 9.—The Albany Freeholder, at Albany, by Thomas A. Devyr. Suspended in 1854.

1849, February 10.—The Courier and Journal, at Albany, by J. T. Hazen. Suspended after 1860.

1852.—The Deutsche Freie Blactter, at Albany, by Bender & Miggaul; tri-weekly. Now published as a daily and called Freie Blactter.

1853.—The Country Gentleman, at Albany, by Thomas & Tucker. Afterward consolidated with the Cultivator.

1856.—The Albany Morning Times, at Albany, by Barnes & Godfrey. Now published as the Evening Times.

1856.—The Albany Morning Express, at Albany, by Stone & Henley. Still published.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

1820, October.—The Angelica Republican, at Angelica, by Franklin Cowdery. Suspended in 1822, but revived in 1827 as the Allegany Republican. In 1832 changed to the Angelica Republican and Farmers and Mechanics' Press; and again to the Allegany Republican and Internal Improvement Advocate. In 1836 published as the Angelica Republican and Allegany Whig, and afterward as the Angelica Reporter and Allegany Republican. In 1856 consolidated with the Advocate and Whig and called the Angelica Reporter and Angelica Advocate and Whig. Now published as the Allegany County Republican.

1830.—The Republican Argus and Allegany Democrat, at Angelica.

1838, October 29.—The Cuba Advocate, established at Cuba. Published several years.

1840.—The Allegany Gazette, at Angelica.

1842, January.—The Allegany County Advocate, at Angelica, by Erastus S. Palmer. In 1852 consolidated with the Cuba Whig, and called the Advocate and Whig. In 1856 merged in the Reporter.

1846.—The Republican Era, at Oramel, by Horace E. Purdy. Publication suspended in 1857.

1853.—The Almond Herald, at Almond, by R. Denton. Published one year. In six months revived under the title of Allegany Sentinel. Suspended in 1856.

1853, January.—The Genesce Valley Free Press, at Belfast, by A. N. Cole. In March, 1853, removed to Wellsville. Now published at Belmont.

1856.—The Rural Budget, at Wellsville, by Richard O. Shaut.

BROOME COUNTY.

1800.—The American Constellation, at Union village.

1812.—The Broome County Patriot, at Binghamton, by Chauncey Morgan. In 1815 changed to the Phanix. Publication suspended in 1819.

1818.—The Republican Herald, at Binghamton, by Morgan & Howard. Publication suspended in 1822.

1822.—The Broome Republican, at Binghamton, by Augustus Morgan. In 1849 changed to daily and weekly. Still published.

1831.—The Broome County Courier, at Binghamton, by J. R. Orton. In 1843 changed to the Binghamton Courier and Broome County Democrat. In 1847 changed to the Binghamton Democrat. Still published. 1839, July.—The Iris, at Binghamton, by C. P. Cooke; semi-monthly. In 1841 changed to a weekly. Merged in the Binghamton Republican in

1851.—The Union News, at Union, by A. F. Quinlan. Still published. 1853, October.—The Susquehanna Journal, at Binghamton, by W. H. Pearne. Merged in the Broome Republican in 1855.

1853, November.—The *Binghamton Standard*, at Binghamton, by J. Van Valkenburgh.

1855, May.—The Broome County American, at Binghamton, by Ransom Bostwick.

1858, July.—The Broome County Gazette, at Whitney's Point, by G. A. Dodge.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

1818.—The Allegany Mercury, at Hamilton (now Olean), by Benjamin F. Smead. In 1819 name changed to the Hamilton Recorder. Published only a few years.

1826.—The Western Courier, at Ellicottville, by Richard Hill. In 1827 name changed to the Cattaraugus Gazette, and publication continued two years.

1827.—The Lodi Pioneer, at Lodi (now Gowanda), by Lewis B. Edwards. In 1830 changed to the Lodi Freeman and Messenger; in 1833 to the Cattaraugus Freeman; in 1844 to the People's Advocate and Lodi Banner; in 1850 to the Cattaraugus Chronicle, and soon after to the Independent Chronicle; in 1854 changed to the Gowanda Chronicle. Publication suspended in 1856.

1833, May.—The Ellicottville Republican, at Ellicottville, by Delos E. Sill. In 1834 changed to the Cattaraugus Republican.

1835.—The Allegany Mercury, at Olean, by G. W. Cutler. In 1836 changed to the Olean Advocate, and in 1838 to the Olean Times. Changed to daily and weekly in 1879. Daily suspended during census year.

1836.—The Hinsdale Democrat, at Hinsdale, by J. T. Lyman. Publication suspended in 1838.

1840.—The *People's Gazette*, at Hinsdale, by G. C. Smith. In 1842 removed to Geneseo, Livingston county.

1840, July.—The Cattaraugus Whig, at Ellicottville, by Delos E. Sill. In 1854 changed to the Cattaraugus Freeman.

1842, March.—The Randolph Herald, at Randolph, by William Mason. In 1847 removed to Nauvoo, Illinois.

1843.—The Freeman and Messenger, at Hinsdale, by L. E. Smith. Name soon changed to the Expositor, and issued until 1846.

1848.—The Neosophic Gem, at Randolph, by A. M. Shattuck; monthly. Publication suspended in 1852.

1850, November.—The Gowanda Whig, at Gowanda, by James T. Henry. In February, 1851, removed to Ellicottville and name changed to the Whig and Union; name changed soon after to the American Union. Still published.

1851, June.—The Cattaraugus Sachem, at Randolph. At the close of the first year removed to Olean.

1852, July.—The Randolph Whig, at Randolph, by Judson & Morris. In 1857 changed to the Randolph Reporter. In 1858 removed to Gowanda and called the Gowanda Reporter.

1853.—The Olean Journal, at Olean, by Charles Aldrich. In 1856 changed to the Olean Advertiser.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

1798, July 20.—The Levana Gazette or Onondaga Advertiser, at Levana (then Onondaga county), by R. Delano.

1799.—The Western Luminary, at Watkins settlement, in Scipio.

1799.—The Aurora Gazette, at Aurora, by H. & J. Pace. In 180; removed to Auburn and called the Western Federalist. Published at the Gazette, Republican and Journal in 1841.

1812.—The Cayaga Tocsin, at Union Springs, by R. T. Chamberlain Soon removed to Auburn and continued until merged in the Cayage Patriot in 1847.

1814.—The Cayuga Patriot, at Auburn, by Samuel R. Brown. In 1847 united with the Tocsin, and called the New Era. Publication suspended in 1857.

1816.—The Advocate of the People, at Auburn, by H. C. Southwick 1819.—The Cayuga Republican, at Auburn, by A. Buckingham. In 1833 consolidated with the Free Press, and issued as the Auburn Journal and Advertiser. In 1846 changed to the Auburn Journal, and the same year the Auburn Daily Advertiser was published in connection with it. Still published.

1824.—The Auburn Free Press, at Auburn, by Richard Oliphant. In 1833 consolidated with the Cayuga Republican.

1827.—The Gospel Messenger (P. E.), at Auburn, by Rev. Dr. Rudd Afterward removed to Utica, and now published at Syracuse.

1827.—The Weedsport Advertiser, at Weedsport.

1830.—The Northern Phanix, at Weedsport, by Frederick Prince.

1841.—The Northern Christian Advocate (M. E.), at Auburn, by Rev John E. Robie. In May, 1844, it was purchased by the Methodist General Conference, and called the Northern Advocate. Now published at Syracuse as the Northern Christian Advocate.

1844, October.—The Port Byron Herald, at Port Byron, by Frederick Prince.

1849.—The Auburn Daily Bulletin, at Auburn, by Stone, Hawe & Co.

1849, January.—The Cayuga Chief, at Auburn, by T. W. Brown Publication suspended in 1857.

1850.—The Cayuga Telegraph, at Union Springs.

1851, January.—The Christian Ambassador (Universalist), at Auburn 1854.—The Meridian Sun, at Meridian, by Arthur White. Afterward published as the Meridian Advertiser, by W. H. Thomas.

1855, February.—The Auburn American, at Auburn, by W. J. Moses daily and weekly. In 1859 name of daily changed to the Daily Union 1855, March.—The Journal of Specific Homeopathy, at Auburn,

1855-'56.-The Family Scrap Book, at Victory Center.

by F. Humphreys; monthly.

1856, August.—The Northern Independent, at Auburn, by a publishing committee of the M. E. Church.

1856, September.—The Cayuga Furmer and Mechanic, at Auburn, by P. J. Becker. In December, 1857, name changed to the Teachers' Edwcational Journal.

1857, August.—The Auburn Democrat, at Auburn, by Stone & Hawes.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

1817, January.—The Chautauque Gazette, at Fredonia, by James Percival. In 1822 suspended, but revived in 1823. In 1826 consolidated with the People's Gazette, and changed to the Fredonia Gazette. In a short time removed to Dunkirk and called the Dunkirk Gazette. Removed to Westfield in a few months and merged in the Chautauque Phænix.

1819, May.—The Chautauque Eagle, at Mayville, by Robert J. Curtis. 1821.—The Fredonia Censor, at Fredonia, by Henry C. Frisbee. Still published.

1824.—The *People's Gazette*, at Forestville, by W. S. Snow. In 1826 removed to Fredonia and merged in the *Chautauque Gazette*.

1826, June.—The Western Star, at Westfield, by Harvey Newcomb.

Suspended in two years, but was revived soon after as the *Chautauque Phænix*. In 1831 name changed to the *American Eugle*, and in 1838 to the *Westfield Courier*. Published but a short time afterward.

1826, June.—The Jamestown Journal, at Jamestown, by Adolphus Fletcher. Now published as a daily and weekly.

1828.—The *Chautauque Republican*, at Jamestown, by Morgan Bates. In 1833 changed to the *Republican Banner*. Soon after removed to Mayville, and in a few months discontinued.

1829.—The Genius of Liberty, at Jamestown, by Lewis C. Todd. Published two years.

1834.—The Mayville Sentinel, at Mayville, by Timothy Kilby. Still published.

1834, August.—The Chautauque Whig, at Dunkirk, by Thompson & Carpenter. In 1844 name changed to the Dunkirk Beacon, and discontinued in a short time.

1835.—The Westfield Lyceum, at Westfield, by Sheldon & Palmer. Issued but a short time.

1835.—The Western Democrat and Literary Inquirer, at Fredonia, by William Verrinder. In 1837 removed to Van Buren harbor and issued as the Van Buren Times. Publication suspended in 1839.

1835.—The Western Farmer, at Westfield, by Bliss & Knight. Publication suspended in 1837.

1841, August.—The Westfield Messenger, at Westfield, by C. J. J. & T. Ingersoll. In 1851 changed to Westfield Transcript. Publication suspended in 1857.

1846, June.—The Frontier Express, at Fredonia, by Cutler, Cattle & Perham. In 1849 changed to Fredonia Express, and in 1850 to Chautauque Union. Publication suspended in a short time.

1846, August.—The *Panama Herald*, at Panama, by Dean & Hurlbut. Publication suspended in 1848.

1847.—The Liberty Star, at Jamestown, by Harvey A. Smith. In 1849 changed to Northern Citizen, and in 1855 to the Chautauqua Democrat. Still published.

1848.—The Silver Creek Mail, at Silver Creek, by John C. Van Duzen. In 1852 changed to the Home Register, and in 1854 to the Silver Creek Gazette. Publication suspended in 1856, but revived in August of the same year as the Lake Shore Mirror.

1850, May.—The Chautauque Journal, at Dunkirk, by W. L. Carpenter. Afterward name changed to the Dunkirk Journal. Still published.

1851, July 4.—The Fredonia Advertiser, at Fredonia, by Tyler & Shepard. Consolidated with the Dunkirk Union in 1868, and now published as the Union and Advertiser, Dunkirk.

1852, August.—The Jamestown Herald, at Jamestown, by Dr. Asaph Rhodes. In 1853 removed to Ellington Center and called Ellington Luminary. Publication suspended in 1856.

1855, April 26.—The Westfield Republican, at Westfield, by M. C. Rice & Co. Still published.

1857.—The Western Argus, at Westfield, by John F. Young. In 1858 removed to Dunkirk, and changed to the Dunkirk Press and Argus.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

The Telegraph (the first paper in the county), at Newtown (now Elmira), by Prindle & Murphy. The exact date of its establishment is unknown. In 1816 it was changed to the Vidette.

1820.—The *Investigator*, at Elmira, by Job Smith. In 1822 changed to the *Tioga Register*, and in 1828 to the *Elmira Gazette*. Still published.

1820.—The Elmira Republican, at Elmira. In 1828 changed to the Elmira Whig, and published by James Durham. In 1829 changed to the Elmira Republican, and soon after to the Elmira Republican and Canal Advertiser. In 1831 name changed back to the Elmira Republican. Publication suspended in 1857. A daily edition of the Republican was issued in 1846 and from 1851 to 1855.

1837.—The Chemung Patriot, at Horseheads, by J. T. Bradt.

1853.—The Elmira Advertiser, at Elmira, by Fairman Brothers; daily and weekly. Still published.

1855, April 7.—The *Philosopher*, at Horseheads, by S. C. Taber. Merged in the *Elmira Gazette* in 1857.

1859.—The Daily Press, at Elmira, by Dumas, Van Gelder & Paine.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

The Western Oracle (the first paper in the county), at Sherburne Four Corners, previous to 1804, by A. Romeyn. Suspended in 1808 or 1809.

1806, May.—The Olive Branch, at Sherburne, by Phinney & Fair-child. In 1812 name changed to the Volunteer, and in 1816 to the Norwich Journal. In 1847 merged with the Oxford Republican and called the Chenango Union. Still published.

1807.—The Chenango Patriot, at Oxford, by John Be Johnson, Published three or four years.

1808.—The President, at Oxford, by Theophilus Eaton.

1810.—The Republican Messenger, at Sherburne, by Petit and Percival.

1814.—The Oxford Gazette, at Oxford, by Chauncey Morgan. Publication suspended after 1826.

· 1818, December 10.—The Republican Agriculturalist, at Norwich, by Thurlow Weed. Published but a short time.

1824.—The *People's Advocate*, at Norwich, by H. P. W. Brainard. Suspended in a few months.

1826.—The Chenango Republican, at Oxford, by Benjamin Cory. In 1831 changed to the Oxford Republican. In 1847 merged with the Oxford Journal and called the Chenango Union.

1829, November.—The Anti-Masonic Telegraph, at Norwich, by E. P. Pellet. Name afterward changed to the Chenango Telegraph. Still published.

1830.—The Chenango Patriot, at Greene, by Nathan Randall. Afterward changed to the Chenango Democrat, and shortly discontinued.

1831.—The New Berlin Herald, at New Berlin, by Samuel L. Hatch. Afterward name changed to the New Berlin Sentinel. Publication suspended about 1840.

1836.—The Oxford Times, at Oxford, by a joint-stock company. Still published.

1843.—The Bainbridge Eagle, at Bainbridge, by J. Hunt, jr. In 1846 name changed to the Bainbridge Freeman, and in 1849 merged in the Chenango Free Democrat, commenced at Norwich January 1, 1849, by Alfred G. Lawyer. It was early removed to Cobleskill, Schoharie county.

1849.—The New Berlin Gazette, at New Berlin, by Fox & Durham. Publication suspended in 1850.

1850.—The Chenango News, at New Berlin, by A. T. Boynton. Afterward removed to Norwich, where the Temperance Advocate was published one year.

1852.—The Saturday Visitor, at New Berlin, by Joseph K. Fox. Name soon after changed to the Social Visitor. Published five years.

1852.—The Spirit of the Age, at New Berlin, by J. K. Fox. Published but a short time.

1853.—The Oxford Transcript, at Oxford, by G. N. Carhart. Published six months.

1855.—The Sherburne Transcript, at Sherburne, by James M. Scarritt. Publication suspended in 1857.

1855, September 20.—The Chenango American, at Greene, by Denison & Fisher. Still published.

1857.—The Daily Reporter, at Norwich, by G. H. Smith. Suspended about 1858.

1858.—The Literary Independent, at Norwich, by Pellet & Spry. Published four months.

1859, February 19.—The New Berlin Pioneer, at New Berlin, by Squires & Fox.

CLINTON COUNTY.

1807.—The American Monitor, at Plattsburg, by W. Nichols and Samuel Lowell. Continued a short time.

1813, April 10.—The Northern Herald, at Plattsburg, by Fred. C. Powell. In 1815 changed to the Plattsburg Herald, and soon after discontinued.

1821, May.—The Northern Intelligencer, at Plattsburg, by Fred. R. Allen. In 1832 consolidated with the Aurora Borealis, which was established in 1828, the combined papers taking the name of the Plattsburg Aurora. Continued but a short time.

1834.—The Democratic Press, at Plattsburg, by J. K. Averill.

1835.—The Whig, at Plattsburg, by G. W. Platt. In 1838 changed to the Clinton County Whig, and in October, 1855, to the Plattsburg

1848.—The Free Democrat, at Plattsburg, by Oliver Hart.

1849.—The Northern Lancet, at Plattsburg, by Dr. Horace Nelson; monthly. Soon changed to the Lancet. Suspended in 1856.

1850.—The Champlain Beacon, at Champlain, by Ketchum & Averill. In 1852 changed to the Rouse's Point Advertiser.

1855, January 10.-The American Sentinel, at Plattsburg, by Warren Dow. Soon changed to the Plattsburg Sentinel. Still published.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

1785, April 7.—The Hudson Gazette, at Hudson, by A. Stoddard and C. R. Webster. Publication suspended in 1803 or 1804.

1802.—The Balance and Columbia Repository, at Hudson, by Sampson, Chittenden & Croswell. In 1808 removed to Albany, and in 1811 publication suspended.

1802.—The Wasp, printed for a short time by "Robert Rusticoat". at Hudson.

1802, August 17.—The Bee was removed from New London, Connecticut, to Hudson, by Charles Holt. In 1820 name changed to the Columbia Centinel, and in 1822 merged in the Columbia Republican.

1806, October.-The Hudson Newspaper and Balance Advertiser, at Hudson, by Harry Croswell.

1806, December.—The Republican Fountain, at Hudson, by Sylvester Roberts. Published one year.

1808.—The Northern Whig, at Hudson, by W. B. Stebbins. Publication suspended in 1824.

1817.—The Spirit of the Forum and Hudson Remarker, at Hudson, by a literary association.

1818, August.-The Columbian Republican, at Hudson, by Solomon Wilbur. Now published as the weekly edition of the Hudson Daily Republican.

1824.—The Hudson Gazette, at Hudson, by P. G. Sturtevant. Now published as the weekly edition of the Hudson Daily Register.

1824.—The Messenger of Peace, at Hudson, by Richard Carrique. Published one year.

1824, June 12.—The Rural Repository, at Hudson, by W. B. Stoddard; semi-monthly. Suspended in 1851.

1825, June.—The Kinderhook Sentinel, at Kinderhook, by Peter Van Schaack. In January, 1832, changed to Columbia's Sentinel. Afterterward changed to Rough Notes. Still published,

1831.—The Columbia and Greene County Envoy, at Hudson, by E. G. Lindsley. Published two years.

1833 .- The Diamond, at Hudson, by G. F. Stone; semi-monthly. 1834.—The Magnolia, at Hudson, by P. D. Carrique; semi-monthly.

1842 .- The Columbia Washingtonian, at Hudson, by J. R. S. Van Vliet. December 28, 1847, changed to the Daily Evening Star. Afterward merged with the Columbian Republican, and now published as the weekly edition of the Daily Republican, under the title of Columbia Republican and Star.

1846 .- The Equal Rights Advocate, at Chatham Four Corners, by an anti-rent association. In 1848 removed to Hudson and changed to the Democratic Freeman. Publication suspended in 1855-'56.

1847.—The Columbia Democrat, at Chatham Four Corners.

1850 .- The Columbia County Journal, at Chatham Four Corners, by Philip H. Ostrander.

1855.—The Hudson Daily News, at Hudson, by Richard Van Antwerp. 1857.—The Journal of Materia Medica, at New Lebanon, by H. A. Tilden. Still published.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

1810.—The Cortland Courier, at Homer, by J. & S. Percival. In 1812 name changed to the Farmers' Journal; in 1813 to the Cortland Repository; in 1825 to the Cortland Observer; in 1836 to the Homer Eagle. In 1837 merged with the Cortland Republican, and called the Republican and Eagle. In 1852 changed to the Cortland County Whig, and in 1856 to the Cortland County Republican. Now published as the Homer Republican.

1814.—The Cortland Republican, at Cortland, by Benj. S. & David Campbell. Publication suspended in 1821.

1817.-The Cortland Repository, by Jesse Searl.

1821.—The Western Courier, at Homer, by Roberts & Hull, and soon after removed to Cortland. In 1824 changed to the Cortland Journal; in 1832 to the Cortland Advocate; in 1845 to the Cortland Democrat; and in 1857 to the Cortland Gazette.

1828.—The Cortland Chronicle, at Cortland, by Reed & Osborn. In 1832 name changed to the Anti-Masonic Republican, and in 1833 to the Cortland Republican. In 1837 merged with the Homer Eagle.

1831.—The Protestant Sentinel, at Homer, by John Maxson. Publication suspended in 1833.

1840.—The Cortland Democrat, by Seth Haight and Henry N. Depny. 1844.—The Liberty Herald, semi-monthly, at Cortland, by E. F. Graham. Published two years.

1845.—The True American and Religious Examiner, at Cortland, by C. B. Gould. The following year changed to the True American. Publication suspended in 1848.

1850.—The Morning Star, at McGrawville.

1858.—The Republican Banner, at Cortland, by Van Slyck & Bateson.

1858.—The Central Reformer, at McGrawville.

1867, June.-The Cortland Standard, by Frank G. Kinney; in 1876 consolidated with the Journal, and still published.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

1819, November 18.—The Delaware Gazette, at Delhi, by John J. Lappan. Still published.

1822, July 4.—The Delaware Republican, at Delhi, by E. J. Roberts. Published two years.

1834.—The Delaware Journal, at Delhi, by George Marvine. Published one year.

1839, January.—The Delaware Express, at Delhi, by Norwood Bowne. Still published by the original publisher.

1845.—The Voice of the People, an anti-rent paper, at Delhi, by W. S. Hawley. Publication suspended in 1845.

1849, March.—The Deposit Courier, at Deposit, by C. E. Wright. Still published.

1851, May 28.—The Bloomville Mirror, at Bloomville, by S. B. Champion. Now published as the Stamford Mirror by the original publisher. (a)

1855, January.—The Hobart Free Press, at Hobart, by E. B. Fenn. 1855, April 14.—The Weekly Visitor, at Franklin, by George W. Reynolds. Afterward changed to the Franklin Visitor.

1856.—The Walton Journal, at Walton, by E. P. Berray. Published two vears.

1856.—The Village Record, at Hobart, by G. W. Albright.

DUCHESS COUNTY.

1734.—The New York Journal, in New York city, by John Holt. Removed to Poughkeepsie in 1776, in consequence of the British occupation. In 1785 its name was changed to the Poughkeepsic Journal; in 1786 to the Country Journal and Poughkeepsie Advertiser; in 1789 to the Country Journal and Duchess and Ulster Family Register; in 1808 to the Poughkeepsie Journal and Constitutional Republican; in 1812 to the Poughkeepsie Journal. In 1844 it was consolidated with the Eagle and called the Journal and Poughkeepsie Eagle. In 1850 changed to the Poughkeepsie Eagle. Still published.

1776, October 1.—The New York Packet and American Advertiser. Removed from New York to Fishkill Returned to New York at the close of the war.

a The first number of the Bloomville Mirror contained 101 words, and until July no price was fixed. The office, located in one corner of a mill, consisted of ten pounds of type, without a press. The paper was printed by striking with a mallet on a block laid over the type,

1798, August.—The American Farmer and Duchess County Advertiser, at Poughkeepsie, by John Woods. Published a short time.

1802, May.—The Barometer, at Poughkeepsie, by Isaac Mitchell. In 1806 changed to the Political Barometer, and afterward to the Northern Politician. Soon after discontinued.

1806.—The Farmer, at Poughkeepsie. Published two years.

1811, November.—The Republican Herald, at Poughkeepsie, by D. B. Stockholm and Thomas Brownjohn.

1815, May 10.—The Duchess Observer, at Poughkeepsie, by Barnum & Nelson. In 1826 consolidated with the Telegraph, and called the Poughkeepsie Telegraph and Observer. In 1844 changed to the Telegraph. In 1852 consolidated with the Democrat and called the Poughkeepsie Telegraph and Duchess Democrat. Now called the Telegraph, and published as the weekly edition of the Daily Press.

1824, May 5.—The Republican Telegraph, at Poughkeepsie, by Sands & Platt. In 1826 merged in the Observer.

1828, April 30.—The *Duchess Intelligencer*, at Poughkeepsie, by Ames & Parsons. In 1833 united with the *Republican* and called the *Intelligencer and Republican*. In 1834 changed to the *Poughkeepsie Eagle*, and in 1844 united with the *Journal*.

1828.—The Duchess True American, at Poughkeepsie, by Peter K. Allen.

1829, August.—The *Duchess Inquirer*, at Poughkeepsie, by P. K. Allen. In 1830 name changed to the *Anti-Mason*. Publication suspended in 1831, but soon after revived and published for a short time as the *Independence*.

1831, August.—The *Duchess Republican*, at Poughkeepsie, by Thomas S. Ranney. In 1833 merged in the *Intelligencer*.

1836.—The Poughkeepsie Casket, by Killey & Lassing.

1837.—The Youth's Guide, at Poughkeepsie, by Isaac Harrington, jr.; semi-monthly.

1840.—The *Thomsonian* (medical), at Poughkeepsie, by Thomas Lapham.

1840.—The Rhinebeck Advocate, at Rhinebeck, by Robert Marshall. Afterward changed to the Duchess County Advocate. Publication suspended about 1850,

1841.—The Free Press, at Fishkill, by F. W. Ritter. •In 1842 removed to Poughkeepsie and called the Duchess Free Press. Publication suspended in 1844.

1842, August 2.—The Fishkill Standard, at Fishkill Landing, by W. R. Addington. Still published.

1843.—The Temperance Safeguard, at Poughkeepsie, by G. R. Lyman. Published two or three years.

1845, November.—The American, at Poughkeepsie, by A. T. Cowman. Soon changed to the Poughkeepsie American, and in 1853 to the Duchess Democrat. In 1856 merged in the Telegraph.

1846.—The Rhinebeck Gazette, at Rhinebeck, by Smith & Carpenter. In 1850 merged in the Mechanic.

1849.—The American Mechanic, at Poughkeepsie, by G. W. Clark. In 1850 removed to Rhinebeck and united with the Gazette under the title, the American Mechanic and Rhinebeck Gazette. Soon changed to the Rhinebeck Gazette and Duchess County Advertiser. Still published as the Rhinebeck Gazette.

1852, April 7.—The Amenia Times, at Ameniaville, by Joel Benton. Still published.

1852, May 1.—The Daily City Press, at Poughkeepsie, by Nichols, Bush & Co. Soon changed to the Daily Press. Still published.

1853.—The Fishkill Journal, at Fishkill, by H. A. Guild. Suspended in 1855.

1855, February.—The *Independent Examiner*, at Poughkeepsie, by Henry A. Gill. Published three years.

1856.—The American Banner, at Poughkeepsie, by Charles J. Ackert. In 1857 removed to Fishkill and called the Duchess County Times.

1858, June 12.—The American Citizen, at Rhinebeck, by George W. Clark.

1859, January 1.—The Poughkeepsie Gazette, by B. L. Hannah.

1859, February 1.—The Pine Plains Herald, at Pine Plains, by L. Piester. Still published.

1859, April 20.—The Red Hook Journal, at Red Hook. Still published.

ERIE COUNTY.

1811, October 3.—The Buffalo Gazette, at Buffalo, by S. H. & H. A. Salisbury. In 1819 name changed to the Niagara Patriot, and in 1820, upon the erection of Eric county, to the Buffalo Patriot.

1815, July.—The Niagara Journal established at Buffalo, by David M. Day. In 1820 name changed to the Buffalo Journal. Publication suspended in 1835.

1822.—The Gospel Advocate (Universalist), at Buffalo, by Rev. Thomas Gross. In 1828 removed to Auburn.

1822.—The Black Rock Beacon, at Black Rock, by L. G. Hoffman. Published two years.

1824.—The Buffalo Emporium, at Buffalo, by J. A. Lazelle and Simeon Francis. Publication suspended in 1829.

1824.—The Black Rock Gazette, at Black Rock, by Bartemus Ferguson. In 1827 removed to Buffalo and changed to the Buffalo and Black Rock Gazette. Publication suspended in 1828.

1826, February.—The Black Rock Advocate, at Black Rock, by D. P. Adams. Published one year.

1828, April.—The Buffalo Republican, at Buffalo, by W. P. M. Wood. In 1842 name changed to the Democratic Economist; a few months afterward to the Mercantile Courier and Democratic Economist; in February, 1843, to the Buffalo Courier and Economist; and in the following March to the Buffalo Courier. July 1, 1846, it was consolidated with the Pilot, and published as the Courier and Pilot, daily, tri-weekly, and weekly. In December, 1846, changed to the Buffalo Courier. Still published.

1830.—The Buffalo Bulletin, at Buffalo, by Horace Steel. In 1835 merged in the Republican.

1832.—The Gospel Banner, at Buffalo, by Benjamin Clark. Published two years.

1833, January 1.—The *Literary Enquirer*, at Buffalo, by William Verrinder; semi-monthly. Published two years.

1834.—The *Daily Star*, at Buffalo, by James Faxon. In 1835 merged in the *Republican*.

1834.—The Buffalo Whig, at Buffalo, by D. M. Day. In 1835 merged with the Buffalo Journal, and called the Buffalo Whig and Journal. In February, 1838, changed to the Buffalo Daily Journal. In 1839 merged in the Buffalo Patriot and the Commercial Advertiser.

1835.—The Young Men's Temperance Herald, at Buffalo, by Grosvenor & French. Published one year.

1835, January 1.—The Daily Commercial Advertiser, issued from the Patriot office. In August, 1838, the Aurora Standard was merged in the two papers. In May, 1830, they were united with the Buffalo Journal, and the weekly published as the Patriot and Journal and the daily as the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser. Still published.

1835, August.—The *Transcript*, at Buffalo, by H. Faxon; daily and weekly. Published six months.

1835, October.—The Aurora Standard, at East Aurora, by A. M. Clapp. In 1838 removed to Buffalo and merged in the Commercial Advertiser.

1836.—The Buffalo Spectator (Presbyterian), at Buffalo, by J. & W. Butler. Published two years.

1836.—The Bethel Magazine, at Buffalo, by the Bethel Society; monthly. Afterward changed to the Bethel Flag, and in 1846 consolidated with the Sailor's Magazine of New York.

1837.—The Buffalonian, at Buffalo. In 1838 united with the Mercury. Publication suspended in 1840.

1837.—Der Weltbuerger, at Buffalo, by George Zahm. In 1853 united with the Buffalo Democrat and called the Buffalo Democrat and Weltbuerger; daily and weekly. Still published.

1838.—The Sun, at Buffalo, by Abraham Densmore; daily and weekly. Published one year.

1839.—The Bristol's Gazette and Herald of Health, at Buffalo, by C. C. Bristol; monthly. In 1840 changed to Bristol's Gazette. Publication suspended in 1842.

1839.—The Friend of Youth, at Buffalo, by Rev. A. T. Hopkins; monthly. Published one year.

1840.—The Morning Tuttler, at Buffalo, by Langdon, Fouchette & Schaeffer; daily. Soon changed to the Morning Times. Published but a short time afterward.

1840.—The Buffalo Garland, at Buffalo, by George W. Bungay.

1840.—The Honest Industry, at Buffalo, by Dr. Daniel Lee.

1840.—The *Volksfreund* (German), at Buffalo, by Adolphus Meyer. 1841, March.—The *Western Presbyterian*, at Buffalo, by Rev. J. C. Lord. Published one year.

1841, July.—The Western Literary Messenger, at Buffalo, by J. S. Chadbourne; semi-monthly. Publication suspended in 1857.

1842.—The Buffalo American, at Buffalo, by Foster & Butler. Published one year.

1842.—The Old School Jeffersonian and the Daily Gazette, at Buffalo, by Charles Faxon. Published one year.

1842.—The Temperance Standard, at Buffalo, by Salisbury & Clapp. 1842.—Prescott's Telegraph, at Buffalo, by W. Prescott.

1843.—The Buffalo Gazette, at Buffalo, by Salisbury, Manchester & Brayman; daily and weekly. Published three years.

1943.—The Freimüthige (German), at Buffalo, by Krause & Meyer. Published two years.

1844, May.—The Springville Express, at Springville, by Edwin Hough. Publication suspended in 1848.

1845.—The Western Cataract, at Buffalo, by L. P. Judson. In January, 1847, changed to the Western Temperance Standard, and discontinued the following year.

1845, June.—The Buffalo Medical Journal and Monthly Review of Medical and Surgical Science, at Buffalo, by Dr. Austin Flint.

1845, November.—The *Telegraph* (German), at Buffalo, by H. B. Miller; daily and weekly. Suspended after 1860.

1846.—The Tonawanda Commercial, at Tonawanda, by Sylvester Hoyt. Published one year.

1846.—The Western Evangelist (Universalist), at Buffalo, by Rev. L. S. Everett. Published one year.

1846, January 14.—The Morning Express, at Buffalo, by A. M. Clapp & Co. In 1855 the Daily Democracy was merged with it, and called the Buffalo Morning Express and Daily Democracy. Now published as the Morning Express, with a weekly edition.

1847, January 26.—The Republic, at Buffalo, by Livingston, Albro & Co.; daily and weekly. In 1857 the Daily Times was united with the Republic and called the Buffalo Republic and Times, daily, tri-weekly, and weekly.

1848.—Der Freie Demokrat, at Buffalo.

1849.—The Wool Grower and Magazine of Agriculture and Horticulture, at Buffalo, by T. C. Peters; monthly. Published three years.

1850.—The Daily Queen City, at Buffalo, by G. J. Bryan; a penny daily. In 1852 name changed to the Buffalo Evening Post.

1850.—The Buffalo Christian Advocate, at Buffalo, by John E. Robie. In 1857 changed to the Advocate. Now published under its original title. 1850.—The Common Sense, at Buffalo, by D. P. Stile.

1850.—Die Aurora, at Buffalo, by Christian Wieckmann. Still published by the original publisher.

1850, May.—The Springville Herald, at Springville, by Lucius C. Sanders. Now published as the Journal and Herald.

1851.—The Youth's Casket, at Buffalo, by Beadle & Vanderzee; monthly.

1851.—The American Miller, at Buffalo, by W. C. Hughes.

1851.—The Evangelical Christian, at Buffalo, by G. Stanbro & Co.

1851, July.—Das Kirchliche Informatorium, at Buffalo, by Conrad Bär; semi-monthly.

1852.—Der Homeopath and Diætetischer Hausfreund, at Buffalo, by Conrad Bär. Published one year.

1852.—Sontaggs Blatt, at Buffalo, by Brunck, Held & Co. Published one year.

1852.—The Sunday Visitor, at Buffalo, by Reed & Moore. Published one year.

1852.—The *United States Mail*, at Buffalo, by Jewett, Thomas & Co. 1852.—The *Buffalo Daily Ledger*, at Buffalo, by T. Richardson.

Published only a few months.

1852.—The Pathfinder, at Buffalo, by Charles Faxon.

1852, March.—The Rough Notes, at Buffalo, by George Reese; daily. In 1854 united with the Democracy.

1852, June.—The American Cett and Catholic Citizen; removed from Boston to Buffalo. In May, 1853, removed to New York.

1853.—The Niagara River Pilot, at Tonawanda, by Packard & Foxlonger. In November, 1857, changed to the Niagara Frontier.

1853.—The Library and Garden, at Buffalo, by D. S. Manly & Co.

1853, June.—The Buffalo Catholic Sentinel, at Buffalo, by Michael Hogan.

1853, March.—The School and House Friend (German), at Buffalo, by Conrad Bär; semi-monthly. Published one year.

1854.-Illustrirte Abend Schule, at Buffalo, by Rev. C. Dichlman.

1854.—The Δge of Progress, at Buffalo, by Stephen Albro. Published four years.

1854, May.—The *Democracy*, at Buffalo, by G. W. Haskins; daily and weekly. In August, 1855, united with the *Express*.

1854, September.—The American Rights, at Buffalo, by George Reese & Co. Publication suspended in July, 1855.

1855, June.—Zeichen der Zeit, at Buffalo, by ——— Drexler.

1856.—The Atlantis, monthly; removed from Cleveland, Ohio, to Buffalo.

1856.—The American Citizen, at Springville, by Lucius C. Sanders. Published one year.

1856, January.—The Home, at Buffalo, by E. F. Beadle.

1856, May.—The Buffalo Allgemeine Zeitung, at Buffalo, by Frederick Reinecke.

1857, May.—Das Historiche Zeitblatt und Literarischer Anzeiger, at Buffalo, by Conrad Bär; monthly.

1857, August.—The Buffulo Daily Times, at Buffalo, by the Times Association. In 1858 united with the Republic.

ESSEX COUNTY.

—.—The Essex County Times, at Elizabethtown, by R. W. Livingston. Suspended in 1834.

1810.—The Reveille, at Elizabethtown, by Luther Marsh.

1817.—The Essex Patriot, at Elizabethtown, by L. & O. Person. Published one year.

1822.—The Essav County Republican, at Essex, by J. K. Averill. Publication suspended in 1833.

1825.—The Keeseville Herald, at Keeseville, by E. P. Allen. Suspended in 1841.

1831.—The *Keeseville Argus*, at Keeseville, by Adonijah Emmons. Published five or six years.

1839.—The Essex County Republican, at Keeseville, by J. B. Dickinson. Still published.

1840.—The Berean Guide, at Essex, by Rev. M. Bailey. Published one year.

1845.—The Westport Patriot and Essex County Advertiser, at Westport, by D. Truair.

1847.—The Essex County Patriot, at Essex, by A. H. Allen. Afterward changed to Westport Herald, and published six or seven years. 1847.—The Au Sable River Gazette, at Keeseville, by D. Truair. Pub-

lished five or six years.

1849.—The Old Settler, at Keeseville, by A. H. Allen; monthly. Afterward removed to Saratoga Springs.

1851.—The Elizabethtown Post, at Elizabethtown, by R. W. Livingston. Subsequently united with the Northern Standard, Keeseville. Now published as the Elizabethtown Post and Gazette.

1851.—The Northern Gazette, at Keeseville. vears.

1851.—The Essex County Times, at Westport.

1854.—The Northern Standard, at Keeseville, by A. W. Lansing.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1821.—The Franklin Telegraph, at Malone, by Francis Burnap. In 1829 it was removed to Potsdam.

1827.—The Franklin Republican, at Fort Covington, by J. K. Averill. Suspended in 1833.

1827.—The Franklin Gazette, at Fort Covington, by F. D. Flanders. In 1847 removed to Malone. Still published.

1830.—The Northern Spectator, at Malone, by John G. Clayton. Suspended in 1835.

1835, March.—The Palladium, at Malone, by F. P. Allen. Still published.

1850.—The Salmon River Messenger, at Fort Covington, by James Fisk. Subsequently published as the Messenger.

1853.—The Jeffersonian, at Malone, by J. R. Flanders. Published two years.

FULTON COUNTY.

-.- The Northern Banner, at Union Mills, Broadalbin, by John Clark. In a few months removed to Johnstown and called the Northern Banner and Montgomery Democrat. In 1837 name changed to the Montgomery Republican, and in 1838 to the Fulton County Democrat. Still published.

1796.—The Johnstown Gazette was published at Johnstown.

1796.—The Montgomery Advertiser, at Johnstown, by Jacob Doxtoder. Published several years.

1806, August.—The Montgomery Republican, at Johnstown, by William Child. Office burned in November, 1836, and paper suspended.

1806.—The Montgomery Intelligencer, at Johnstown. Published two years.

1806.—The Montgomery Monitor, at Johnstown, by Robbins & Andrews. In 1828, removed to Fonda, thence to Canajoharie, and afterward to Schoharie.

1824.—The Johnstown Herald, removed from Amsterdam, by Philip Reynolds. In 1837 removed to Fonda and called Fonda Herald.

1836.—The Christian Palladium, at Johnstown, by Joseph Badger; semi-monthly. Removed to Albany in 1846 or 1847.

1838.—The Fulton County Republican, at Johnstown, by Darius Wells.

1843.—The Literary Journal, at Kingsboro', by S. R. Sweet.

1856, January.—The Johnstown American, at Johnstown, by N. J. Johnson. In April, 1858, changed to the Johnstown Independent.

1856.—The Gloversville Standard, at Gloversville, by W. H. Case. Still published.

GENESEE COUNTY.

1807.—The Genesce Intelligencer, at Batavia, by Elias Williams. First paper published west of the Genesee river. Published six months.

1808.—The Cornucopia, at Batavia, by Blodgett & Peck. Suspended in 1811.

1811.—The Republican Advocate, at Batavia, by Blodgett & Miller. In 1854 merged in the Genesee County Whig, and called the Republican Advocate and Genesee County Whig. In 1855 name again changed to Republican Advocate. Still published.

1819, February 3.—The Spirit of the Times, at Batavia, by Oran Follett. Still published.

1825 .- The People's Press, at Batavia, by an association. Afterward merged in the Spirit of the Times and The People's Press.

1826.—The Le Roy Gazette, at Le Roy, by J. O. Balch. Still published.

1829.—The Genesee Republican and Herald of Reform, at Le Roy, by Freeman & Son. Published one or two years.

1837, November 4.—The Farmers and Mechanics' Journal, at Alexander, by Peter Lawrence. In June, 1840, removed to Batavia and | changed to the Honest American. Published a few years.

Published several | called the Batavia Times and Farmers and Mechanics' Journal. 1843 merged in the Spirit of the Times.

> 1842, March.—The Temperance Herald, at Batavia, by Lucas Seaver. Published one year.

> 1844.—The Genesee Courier, at Le Roy, by Edward Bliss. Published about a year.

> 1852.—The Genesee County Whig, at Batavia, by Kimberly & Tyrell. Merged in the Republican Advocate in 1854.

> 1852, December.—The Le Roy Democrat, at Le Roy, by Henry Todd. In November, 1853, removed to Batavia and called the Batavia Democrat. In December, 1856, changed to the Genesee Weekly Democrat.

> 1854.—The Genesce Herald, at Le Roy, by W. C. Grummond. saIn 1857 removed to Batavia.

> 1857, April.—The Le Roy Advertiser, at Le Roy, by Thomas B. Tufts. Suspended in July, 1858.

1858.—The Genesee Daily Herald, issued from the above office. 1859, May.—The Daily Advocate, at Batavia, by D. D. Waite.

GREENE COUNTY.

1800, prior to.-The Catskill Packet was published.

1801.—The Catskill Recorder, at Catskill, by Mackey Croswell. In 1828 name changed to the Catskill Recorder and Greene County Republican. In 1849 united with the Democrat and called the Catskill Recorder and Democrat. Still published as the Catskill Recorder.

1813.—The Catskill Emendator, at Catskill. Published a short time. 1814.—The Greene and Delaware Washingtonian, at Catskill, by M. J. Kappel. In 1816 changed to the Middle District Gazette.

1826 .- The Greene County Republican, at Catskill, by -In 1829 merged in the Recorder.

1830.—The Catskill Messenger, at Catskill, by Ira Dubois. In 1849 changed to the Greene County Whig, and in 1857 to the Catskill Examiner. Still published.

1832.—The Greene County Advertiser, at Coxsackie, by Henry Van Dyck. In 1836 changed to the Standard, and subsequently to the Coxsackie Standard.

1843.—The Catskill Democrat, at Catskill, by Joseph Josebury. In 1849 united with the Recorder.

1843.—The Baptist Library, at Prattsville, by L. L. and R. H. Hill. In 1845 removed to Lexington.

1846.—The Prattsville Advocate, at Prattsville, by John L. Hackstaff. Suspended in 1858.

1851.—The Coxsackie Union, at Coxsackie, by Fred. W. Hoffman.

1852.—The Prattsville Bee, at Prattsville.

1854. -The American Eagle, at Prattsville, by Bullock & Allen. Removed to Catskill the same year. In 1855 name changed to the Banner of Industry, and in 1857 to the Catskill Democratic Herald.

1857.—The Windham Journal, at Windham Center, by W. R. Steele. Still published.

1858.—The Athens Visitor, at Athens, by R. Denton.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

1845.—The Hamilton County Sentinel, at Sageville (printed at Johnstown), by Clark & Thayer.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

1802, about.—The Telescope, at Herkimer, by Benjamin Corey. Suspended in January, 1805.

1805.—The Farmer's Monitor, at Herkimer, by Holt & Robbins. Published two years.

1807.-The Herkimer Pelican, at Herkimer, by Benjamin Corey. Suspended in 1810.

1810.—The Herkimer American, at Herkimer, by J. H. & H. Pren-Suspended in 1831.

1810.—Bunker Hill, at Herkimer, by G. G. Phinney. In 1812 name

1821, September.—The People's Friend, at Little Falls, by Edward M. Griffin. In 1830 changed to the People's Friend and Little Falls Gazette, and in July, 1834, to the Mohawk Courier.

1828.—The Herkimer Herald, at Herkimer, by John Carpenter. Removed in a few years to Oswego.

1830.—The Republican Farmer's Free Press, at Herkimer, by David Holt. In 1834 removed to Little Falls, and name changed to the Herkimer County Whig, under which title published about two years by L. W. Smith.

1837, December.—The Herkimer County Journal, at Herkimer, by a company, J. C. Underwood, editor. In 1846 purchased by O. Squires, and removed to Little Falls. Still published, now as Journal and Courier.

1839.—The Enterprise, at Little Falls, by E. M. Griffin. In 1841 changed to the Mohawk Mirror. Suspended in 1844.

1842.—The Frankfort Democrat, at Frankfort, by Lyon & Holmes. In 1844 removed to Herkimer and called the Herkimer County Democrat. In December, 1855, changed to the Herkimer American, and in 1857 again changed to the Herkimer County Democrat. Still published.

1844.—The Herkimer Freeman, at Little Falls, by O. A. Bowe. In 1850 removed to Mohawk and called the Mohawk Times. Soon after discontinued.

1855, January.—The *Ilion Independent*, at Ilion, by Fish & Lyman. In January, 1858, removed to Utica.

1855, January.—The Mohawk Valley Sentinel, at Mohawk, by Peters & Gould.

1859, June.—The Standard Bearer, at West Winfield, by W. H. Dixon.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1817.—The Jefferson and Lewis Gazette, at Watertown, by D. Abbey and J. H. Lord, jr. Published two years.

1817.—The Sackett's Harbor Gazette and Advertiser, at Sackett's Harbor, by George Camp. In February, 1821, changed to the Jefferson Republican, and continued one year.

1819.—The Independent Republican, at Watertown, by S. A. Abbey. Suspended in 1825.

1822.—The Herald of Salvation (Universalist), at Watertown, by Rev. Pitt Morse; semi-monthly. Published two years.

1824.—The Watertown Freeman, at Watertown. In 1833 changed to the Democratic Standard. In July, 1835, united with the Watertown Eagle and called the Eagle and Standard.

1824.—The Farmer's Advocate, at Sackett's Harbor, by T. W. Hascall. Suspended in 1828.

1826.—Thursday's Post, at Watertown, by Theron Parsons & Co. In 1828 changed to the Register. Afterward united with the Genius of Philanthropy, and in 1830 called the Watertown Register and General Advertiser. In 1835 changed to the North American; in 1839 to the Watertown Register, and in 1843 to the Black River Journal. Publication suspended in 1846.

1828.—The Genius of Philanthropy, at Watertown, by Henry L. Harvey. Afterward merged in the Register.

1828.—The Censor, at Adams, by Theron Parsons. Soon after removed to Watertown. In 1830 changed to the Anti-Masonic Sun, and shortly after to the Constellation. In 1832 called the Jefferson Reporter. Publication suspended in 1834.

1828.—The Independent Republican and Anti-Masonic Recorder, at Watertown. Published two years.

1832, September.—The Watertown Eagle, at Watertown, by J. Calhoun. In 1835 united with the Democratic Standard, and called the Eagle and Standard. In 1837 changed to the Jeffersonian, and afterward to the Watertown Jeffersonian. In 1855 united with the Democratic Union, and called the Jefferson County Union. Now published as the Re-Union.

1837.—The Jefferson County Whig, at Sackett's Harbor, by E. H. Purdy.

1838, October.—The Sackett's Harbor Journal, at Sackett's Harbor, by E. M. Luff. Suspended in 1851.

1839, December.—The Carthaginian, at Carthage. In 1843 change to the Black River Times. Discontinued soon after.

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1843.—The Daily Journal, at Watertown, by Joel Greene. Soo after changed to the Watertown Journal, tri-weekly. Suspended in 1846

1844, June.—The Jefferson County Democrat, at Adams, by J. C. Hatch. Afterward changed to the Jefferson County News.

1846.—The Democratic Union, at Watertown, by T. Andrews. In 1855 united with the Jeffersonian.

1846, August.—The Northern State Journal, at Watertown, by A. W Clark. Afterward changed to the Northern New York Journal.

1847, January.—The Watertown Spectator, at Watertown, by Joe Greene. Published two years.

1848, March.—The Sackett's Harbor Observer, at Sackett's Harbor, by O. H. Harris. In 1852 changed to the Jefferson Farmer, and published two or three years.

1848.—The Theresa Chronicle, at Theresa, by E. C. Burt. Published six months.

1850, August.—The New York Reformer, at Watertown, by Ingalls, Burdick & Co. Now published as weekly edition of Daily Times.

1851.—The *Daily Jeffersonian*, at Watertown. Published one year. 1858, January.—The *Carthage Standard*, at Carthage, by W. R. Merrill. Suspended in 1859.

1858.—The Cape Vincent Gazette, at Cape Vincent, by P. A. Leach. 1859, May.—Le Phare des Lacs (the Beacon of the Lakes), at Watertown, by Petit & Grandpre.

KINGS COUNTY.

1799, June 26.—The Courier and New York and Long Island Advertiser (the first newspaper on Long island), at Brooklyn, by Thomas Kirk.

1806.—The Long Island Weekly Intelligencer, at Brooklyn, by Robinson & Little.

1809, June 1.—The Long Island Star, at Brooklyn, by Thomas Kirk. Suspended after 1860. The Daily Evening Star was established in connection with it January 4, 1841.

1821, March 7.—The Long Island Patriot, at Brooklyn, by George L. Birch. In 1833 changed to the Brooklyn Advocate, and in 1835-'36 to the Brooklyn Advocate and Nassau Gazette.

1835.—The Williamsburg Gazette, at Brooklyn, by F. G. Fish. Afterward changed to Williamsburg Daily Gazette, and published a short time.

1836.—The American Native Citizen and Brooklyn Evening Advertiser, at Brooklyn, by F. G. Fish.

1840.—The Mechanics' Advocate, at East New York.

1840, June 3.—The Williamsburg Democrat, by Thomas A. Devyr.

1841.—The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, at Brooklyn, by Isaac Van Auden. Still published. In the same office was published the Brooklyn Weekly Eagle, changed in 1855 to the Saturday Evening Miscellany.

1841.—The Brooklyn Daily News, at Brooklyn, by Northall & Watts. Suspended in November, 1843.

1843.—The Brooklyn News and Times, at Brooklyn, by J. S. Noble.

1844.—The Age, at Williamsburg. Published a short time.

1844.—The Democratic Advocate, at Williamsburg, by J. G. Wallace. 1844.—The Brooklyn Daily Advertiser, at Brooklyn, by Lees & Foulkes. Suspended in 1852.

1844.—The American Champion, at Brooklyn. Published a short time.

1845.—The Daily Long Islander, at Williamsburg, by Bishop & Kelley.

1847.—The Williamsburg Morning Post, at Williamsburg, by Devyr & Taylor.

1848.—The Orbit, at South Brooklyn.

1848.—The Kings County Patriot, at Williamsburg, by Thompson & Hasbrook.

1848.—The Williamsburg Times, at Williamsburg, by Bennett, Smith & Co. After the consolidation of Williamsburg and Brooklyn changed to Brooklyn Daily Times. Still published.

1849.—The Brooklyn Daily Freeman, at Brooklyn.

1850, July 16.—The Daily Independent Press, at Williamsburg, by Bishop & Kelley. Suspended in 1855.

1851.—The Brooklyn Morning Journal, at Brooklyn, by Hogan & Heighway.

1854, September 2.—The Long Island Anzeiger (German), at Brooklyn, by Edward Rohr.

1855, April 7.—Der Triangel (German), at Brooklyn, by Edward Rohr; semi-monthly. Still published.

1857, May.—The Kings County Advertiser and Village Guardian, semi-monthly, at East New York, by C. W. Hamilton.

LEWIS COUNTY.

1807, March 10.—The Black River Gazette, at Martinsburgh, by James B. Robbins. Removed to Watertown the following year. This was the first paper in the state north of Utica.

1821.—The *Lewis County Gazette*, at Lowville, by Lewis G. Hoffman. Published two years.

1824, October 12.—The *Lewis County Sentinel*, at Martinsburgh, by Charles Nichols. Published one year.

1825, October 19.—The Black River Gazette, at Lowville, by William L. Easton. Suspended in 1831.

1828.—The Martinsburg Sentinel, at Martinsburgh, by —— Pearson. Suspended in March, 1830.

1830.—The Lewis County Republican, at Martinsburgh, by James Wheeler. In 1844 removed to Lowville, but afterward returned to Martinsburgh. Now published at Lowville as Journal and Republican.

1834, March 25.—The *Lewis Democrat*, at Lowville, by Le Grand Byington. Published one year.

1838, February 14.—The Northern Journal, at Lowville, by A. W. Clark. Afterward merged with the Republican.

1846, September 22.—The *Lewis County Democrat*, at Turin, by H. R. Labe. Removed to Martinsburgh in 1849 and shortly after discontinued.

1854.—The *Dollar Weekly Northern Blade*, at Constableville. In April, 1857, changed to the *News Register*, and afterward removed to Carthage.

1856, September 3.—The Lewis County Banner, at Lowville, by N. B. Sylvester.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

1817.—The Moscow Advertiser and Genesee Farmer, at Moscow, by Hezekiah Ripley. In 1821 sold to James Percival, who removed it to Geneseo and changed the name to Livingston Register. In 1837 suspended, but soon after revived. Discontinued in 1840.

1822.—The Livingston Journal, at Geneseo, by Chauncey Morse. Suspended in 1834, but revived the following year under the name of the Livingston Democrat. Suspended again in 1837, but the same fall revived as the Livingston Republican. Still published.

1830.—The Dansville Chronicle, at Dansville, by Mitchell & Dennison. Changed soon after to the Village Record, and shortly suspended.

183-.—The Western New Yorker, at Dansville, by A. Stevens & Son. Soon after changed to the Dansville Whig. In 1848 name changed to the Dansville Courier, and in 1849 or 1850 to the Dansville Democrat. Subsequently removed to Geneseo and called the Geneseo Democrat. Publication suspended in 1859.

1831.—The Livingston Courier, at Geneseo, by C. Dennison. Suspended in 1833.

1832.—The Livingston Courier, at Geneseo, by A. Bennett.

1834.—The Mount Morris Spectator, at Mount Morris, by Hugh Harding. In 1848 united with the Livingston County Whig and called the Livingston Union. Now published as the Union and Constitution.

1835.—The Dansville Times, at Dansville, by D. C. Mitchell.

1841.—The Nunda Gazette, at Nunda, by Ira G. Wisner. The following year removed to Mount Morris and called the Genesee Valley Recorder. Suspended in 1843.

1842.—The Dansville Republican, at Dansville, by David Fairchild.

1843.—The Livingston County Whig, at Mount Morris, by George B. Phelps. In 1848 merged in the Speciator.

1843.—The Geneseo Democrat, at Geneseo, by Gilbert F. Shankland. Removed to Nunda in 1847, and in 1848 to Ellicottville, Cattaraugus county.

1843.—The Livingston Express, at Mount Morris, by I. G. Wisner; semi-monthly.

1847.—The Cuylerville Telegraph, at Cuylersville, by Franklin Cowdery.

1848, June.—The *Dansville Chronicle*, at Dansville, by Richardson & Co. Suspended in 1851.

1848.—The Nunda Democrat, at Nunda, by M. D. Chamberlain. Published a short time.

1849.—The Fountain, monthly, at Dansville, by J. R. Trembly. Published two years.

1849.—The Dansville Herald, at Dansville, by G. A. Sanders.

1850.—The Nunda Telegraph, at Nunda, by Charles Atwood. Published one year.

1852, January.—The Nunda Times, at Nunda, by N. T. Hackstaff. Suspended in July, 1853.

1853.—The Lima Weekly Visitor, at Lima, by Tilton & Miller. Subsequently changed to the Genesee Valley Gazette. Suspended about 1856.

1854.—The New Era, at Hunt's Hollow, by D. B. & M. Galley (boys fifteen and seventeen years of age). In 1855 removed to Nunda and called the Young America. Suspended in 1856.

1857.—The Livingston Sentinel, at Dansville, by H. C. Page. Suspended in 1860.

1858.—The Letter Box, removed from Glen Haven, Cayuga county, to Dansville, by J. M. Jackson and Miss H. N. Austin; monthly.

1859.—The Dansville Daily Sentinel, at Dansville, by W. J. La Rue. Published one year.

1859.—The Valley City Register, at Dansville, by W. J. La Rue. Suspended in 1860.

MADISON COUNTY.

1808, about.—The *Madison Freeholder*, at Peterboro', by Jonathan Bunce & Co. Soon after changed to the *Freeholder*. In 1813 changed to the *Madison County Herald* and published several years.

1808, August.—The *Pilot*, at Cazenovia, by Oran E. Baker. Suspended in August, 1823.

1817, May.—The Gazette and Madison County Advertiser, at Peterboro', by J. B. Johnson & Son. Removed to Morrisville in 1819 and suspended in 1822.

1817.—The Hamilton Recorder, at Hamilton, by Stower & Havens. In 1829 merged in the Morrisville Observer.

1821, January.—The *Madison Observer*, at Cazenovia, by Rice & Hale. In 1822 removed to Morrisville. In 1829 united with the *Hamilton Recorder* and called the *Observer and Recorder*. In 1835 again called the *Madison Observer*. Still published.

1823, September.—The Republican Monitor, at Cazenovia, by L. L. Rice. Suspended March 4, 1841.

1830, July 27.—The Civilian, by Lorin Dewey. Suspended in November, 1831.

1830.—The Canastota Register, at Canastota, by Silas Judd.

1831.—The Student's Miscellany, at Cazenovia, by A. Owen and L. Kidder; semi-monthly.

1832.—The Chittenango Herald, at Chittenango, by Isaac Lyon. Published successively as the Chittenango Republican, the Phanix, and the Democratic Gazette. Suspended in 1856.

1834, February.—The Hamilton Courier, at Hamilton, by G. R. Waldron. In 1835 called the Hamilton Courier and Madison County Advertiser. Suspended in 1838.

1835, May.—The Union Herald, by Myrick & Clark. Suspended in 1840.

1835.—The De Ruyter Herald, at De Ruyter, by C. W. Mason.

1836, September.—The Cazenovia Democrat, at Cazenovia, by J. W. Chubbuck & Co. Suspended in February, 1837.

1836, November.—The Protestant Sentinel, removed from Schenectady to De Ruyter, by J. & C. H. Maxson. In the fall of 1837 changed to the Protestant Sentinel and Seventh-Day Baptist Journal, and in February, 1840, to the Seventh-Day Baptist Register. Suspended in 1845.

1838.—The Hamilton Palladium, at Hamilton, by John Atwood. Published six years.

1839.—The Hamilton Eagle, at Hamilton, by G. R. Waldron.

1840, February.—The Madison County Eagle, at Cazenovia, by Cyrus O. Pool. In May, 1845, changed to the Madison County Whig; in October, 1853, to the Madison County News; and in May, 1854, again changed to the Madison County Whig. Suspended in January, 1857.

1841.—The Abolitionist, at Cazenovia, by Luther Myrick. Published two years.

1842.—The *Literary Visitor*, at Hamilton, by Dennis Redman. Published three months.

1842.—The Democratic Reflector, at Hamilton, by G. R. Waldron. In 1856 united with the Madison County Journal, and called the Democratic Republican. Still published.

1847, October.—The National Banner, at De Ruyter, by A. C. Hill. Published two years.

1848, September.—The Central New Yorker, at De Ruyter, by E. F. & C. B. Gould. Suspended in May, 1851.

1849, September.—The Madison County Journal, at Hamilton, by E. F. & C. B. Gould. Afterward published by Thomas L. James. In 1856 united with the Democratic Reflector.

1850, January.—The *Madison Republic*, at Cazenovia, by W. H. Phillips. Published three months.

1851, September.—The Oncida Telegraph, at Oncida, by D. H. Frost. In June, 1854, changed to the Oncida Sachem.

1851, October.—The Cazenovia Gazette, at Cazenovia, by Baker & Debnam. Suspended in May, 1852.

1852.—The Circular, at Oneida Community. Suspended 1879.

1853, April.—The *Progressive Christian*, at Cazenovia, by A. Pyrne. Published two years.

1854, May 1.—The Cazenovia Republican, at Cazenovia, by Seneca Lake. Still published.

1854.—The Christian and Citizen, at Peterboro', by Pruyn & Walker.

1854.—The New York State Radii, removed from Fort Plain to Hamilton, by L. S. Backus. Returned to Fort Plain in eighteen months.

1856.—The *Democratic Union*, at Hamilton, by Levi S. Backus. Now published at Oneida by Baker & Maxon.

1857.—The Canastota Times, at Canastota, by George H. Merriam. Suspended in 1858.

1858, November 4.—The Canastota Eagle, at Canastota, by J. E. N. Backus.

MONROE COUNTY.

1816.—The Rochester Gazette, at Rochester, by A. G. Dauby. In 1821 name changed to the Monroe Republican, and in July, 1827, to the Rochester Republican. Now published as the weekly edition of Daily Union and Advertiser.

1818, July 7.—The Rochester Telegraph, at Rochester, by Everard, Peck & Co. In 1827 Semi-Weekly Telegraph published, and subsequently changed to the Rochester Daily Telegraph. January 1, 1829, daily united with Daily Advertiser, and in 1830 the weekly merged in the Rochester Republican.

1824.—The Truc Genesee Farmer, at Rochester, by W. A. Welles. Published a short time.

1825, October.—The Rochester Album, at Rochester, by Marshall, Spaulding & Hunt. In 1827 united with the Telegraph.

1826, October 25.—The Rochester Daily Advertiser (first daily west of Albany), at Rochester, by Luther Tucker & Co. January 1,1829, united with Daily Telegraph and called the Rochester Daily Advertiser

and Telegraph. In 1830 Telegraph dropped from title. September 1, 1856, united with Daily Union, and now called the Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser.

1827, January.—The Rochester Mercury, at Rochester, by Luther Tucker & Co. Issued weekly in connection with Daily Advertiser, and afterward merged in the Republican.

1827.—The Rochester Observer, at Rochester, by Josiah Bissell, jr. Merged in the New York Evangelist in 1832.

1828, January.—The Rochester Balance, at Rochester, by D. D. Stephenson. Soon after changed to the Anti-Masonic Inquirer. In 1834 merged in the National Republican.

1828.—The *Craftsman* (Masonic), at Rochester, by E. J. Roberts. Removed to Albany the following year.

1828.—The Western Wanderer, at Rochester, by Peter Cherry. Soon after changed to the Rochester Gem. Suspended in 1843.

1828.—The *Brockport Recorder*, at Brockport, by A. M. Harris. Published two years.

1830.—The Jeffersonian, at Clarkson, by —— Balch.

1830.—The Spirit of the Agc, at Rochester, by Ames & Barnum; semi-monthly.

1830.—The Rochester Morning Courier, at Rochester, by E. J. Roberts. 1831, January.—The Genesee Furmer, at Rochester, by Tucker & Stevens. In 1839 united with the Cultivator, at Albany.

1831.—The National Republican, at Rochester, by Sidney Smith. In 1833 the Morning Advertiser was issued. Soon after changed to Evening Advertiser. In 1834 the Republican was united with the Inquirer and called the Monroe Democrat, and the daily changed to the Daily Democrat. In December, 1857, united with daily and weekly American and called—the daily, the Daily Democrat and American, and the weekly, the Monroe Democrat. Now published as Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

1831.—The Brockport Free Press, at Brockport, by Harris & Hyatt. 1832.—The Western Star, at Brockport, by Justin Carpenter.

1832.—The Rochester Mirror, at Rochester, by Scranton & Holstein. 1833.—The Age, at Rochester.

1833.—The American Revivalist and Rochester Observer, at Rochester, by N. C. Saxton.

1833.—Goodsell's Genesee Farmer, at Rochester, by Nahum Goodsell. Published a short time.

1833.—The Monroe Chronicle and Brockport Advertiser, at Brockport.
1834.—The Rights of Man, at Rochester, by the Anti-Slavery Society.

1834.—The Family Journal and Christian Philanthropist, at Rochester, by W. B. Van Brunt.

1835.—The Atlas, at Brockport, by D. D. Wait.

1836.—The Monthly Genesee Farmer, at Rochester, by Luther Tucker. Was made up from Weekly Genesee Farmer, and was united with Albany Cultivator in 1839.

1838.—The Watchman, at Rochester, by Delazon Smith.

1838.—McKenzie's Gazette, at Rochester, by A. McKenzie. Suspended in 1839

1839.—The Honeoye Standard, at Honeoye Falls, by G. A. Hough.

1839.—The Workingman's Advocate, at Rochester, by the Typographical Association; daily. In April, 1840, sold to Vick & Frost, and changed to the Evening Advocate. In 1841 changed to the Evening Post, The Western New Yorker, weekly, published in connection with it. Suspended in November, 1843.

1840.—The New Genesce Farmer, at Rochester, M. B. Bateman, editor; monthly. Afterward changed to the Genesce Farmer.

1840.—The Daily Sun, at Rochester, by Alfred Oakley. Published a few months.

1841.—The American Citizen, at Rochester and Perry (Wyoming county), by W. L. Chaplin.

1842.—The Jeffersonian, at Rochester, by Thomas L. Nichols; daily. Published a short time.

1842.—The Christian Guardian, at Rochester, by Rev. J. Whitney. Published a short time.

1843.—The Mechanics' Advocate, at Rochester, for a short time.

1844.—The Brockport Watchman, at Brockport, by E. F. Bridges.

1844.—The Rochester Herald, at Rochester, by E. S. Watson; daily.

1844.—The Voice of Truth and Glad Tidings of the Kingdom at Hand (Second Advent), at Rochester, by Joseph Marsh. In 1848 changed to the Advent Harbinger, and in 1849 to the Advent Harbinger and Bible Advocate. Afterward changed to the Prophetic Expositor and Bible Advocate.

1844, December 23.—The Rochester Daily American, at Rochester, by Jerome & Patterson. December 1, 1857, united with Daily Democrat and called the Democrat and American.

1846.—The Rochester Temperance Journal, at Rochester. Published a short time.

1846.—The Genesee Evangelist, at Rochester, by Rev. John E. Roby.

1847.—The Christian Offering, at Rochester, by S. B. Shaw. Published a short time.

1847.—The Genesce Olio, at Rochester, by Franklin Cowdery; semi-monthly.

1847.—The North Star, at Rochester. Suspended in 1848.

1848.—Algemeen Handeelsblad, at Rochester.

1848.—Frederick Douglass's Paper, at Rochester, by Frederick Douglass.

1848.—The Washingtonian, at Rochester, by C. H. Sedgwick.

1849.—The Rochester Germania, at Rochester.

1849.—The Groninge Courant, at Rochester. Published a few mouths.

1849.—The Christian Sentinel, at Rochester.

1849.—Brewster's Insurance Reporter, at Rochester, by H. A. Brewster.

1849.—The Rochester Daily \overline{Magnet} , at Rochester, by Lawrence & Winants. Suspended in 1850.

1849, July.—The Wool Grower and Stock Register, at Rochester. Afterward merged in the Rural New Yorker.

1850.—The Investigator, at Rochester. Published a short time.

1850.—The Annunciator, at Rochester.

1850.—The Signet, at Rochester, by the Young Men's Temperance Association.

1850.—The Flag of Freedom, at Rochester, by Calvin H. Chase.

1850, November.—The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald, by James White. The Youth's Instructor also published. Now published at Battle Creek, Michigan.

1850.—Moore's Rural New Yorker, at Rochester, by D. D. T. Moore. Now published at New York.

1850.—The Rochester Daily Herald, at Rochester. In a few months changed to Rochester Daily Times. Suspended in 1851.

1852.—Anzeiger des Nordens, at Rochester, by Kraneer & Felix; weekly and tri-weekly.

1852, September.—The *Brockport Weekly Journal*, at Brockport, by W. Gardiner & Co. Published one year.

1852.—Beobachter am Genesec, at Rochester, by Adolphe Nolte. Now published as Beobachter, daily, and Wochenblatt, weekly, by the original publisher.

1852, August 16.—The Rochester Daily Union, at Rochester, by Curtis & Butts. In September, 1858, united with Daily Advertiser. Still published as Union and Advertiser.

1855.—The Rochester Daily Tribune, at Rochester, by Snow & Ingersoll. Suspended in 1856.

1855, October 1.—The *Brockport Gazette*, at Brockport, by William Haskell. Published three months.

1856, October.—The Daily Advertiser, at Brockport, by W. H. Smith.

1857, January.—The *Brockport Republican*, at Brockport, by H. N. Beach, editor. Now published as the *Republic*.

1859, January 24.—The Rochester Daily Times, at Rochester, by Charles W. Hebard. Suspended in April, but revived in the following June as the Daily Express. Now published as the Evening Express.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1825.—The Canajoharie Telegraph, at Canajoharie, by Henry Hooghkirk. Suspended in 1826.

1827.—The Canajoharie Sentinel, at Canajoharie; Samuel Caldwell, editor.

1827.—The Canajoharie Republican, at Canajoharie; Henry Bloomer, editor. Suspended in 1828.

1827.—The Watch Tower, at Fort Plain, by S. M. S. Gant. In 1830 changed to the Fort Plain Sentinel.

1831.—The Montgomery Argus, at Canajoharie, by J. McVean. Suspended in 1836.

183-.—The Mohawk Advertiser, at Amsterdam, by Darius Wells. In 1834 changed to the Intelligencer and Mohawk Advertiser, and in 1854 to the Amsterdam Recorder. Still published.

1833.—The Fort Plain Gazette, at Fort Plain, by H. L. Gras.

1833.—The Canajoharie Investigator, at Canajoharie, by Andrew H. Calhoun. Suspended in 1836.

1833.—The Mohawk Gazette, at Amsterdam, by J. A. Nooman. Published one year.

1835.—The Fort Plain Republican, at Fort Plain, by E. W. Gill. In 1836 succeeded by the Tocsin, H. Link, publisher.

1837.—The *Radii*, at Canajoharie, by Levi S. Backus, a deaf mute. In 1840 removed to Fort Plain, and in 1856 to Madison county. Subsequently returned to Canajoharie. Still published.

1837.—The Fonda Herald, at Fonda, by J. Reynolds, jr.

1838.—The Fort Plain Journal, at Fort Plain, by W. L. Fish.

1839.—The Montgomery Whig, at Fultonville, by F. J. Mills. In 1855 changed to the Montgomery Republican. Still published.

1841.—The Montgomery Phoenix, at Fort Plain, by L. S. Backus. In March, 1854, changed to the Mohawk Valley Register. Still published.

1845.—The Fonda Sentinel, at Fonda. In 1859 changed to the Montgomery Democrat. Now published as the Mohawk Valley Democrat.

1847.—The Mohawk Valley Gazette, at Canajoharie, by W. H. Riggs. Suspended in 1849.

1850.—The Montgomery Union, at Canajoharie, by W. S. Hawley. Suspended in 1853.

1855, April 5.—The American Star, at Canajoharie, by W. S. Hawley. Removed to Fonda in following May. In 1857 changed to Mohawk Valley American; in 1858 to the American Star, and afterward to the Montgomery County Star.

NEW YORK. (a)

1725, October 16.—The New York Gazette, at New York, by William Bradford; cap sheet, 14 by 17 inches. Publication suspended in 1741.

1733, November 5.—The New York Weekly Journal, at New York, by John P. Zenger; cap sheet, 14 by 17 inches. Publication suspended in 1746.

1743, January.—The New York Gazette or Weekly Post Boy (successor to Gazette), at New York, by James Parker; cap sheet, 14 by 17 inches. Publication suspended in 1773.

1746, about.—The New York Evening Post, at New York, by Henry De Forest. Suspended publication about 1747.

1752, August 3.—The New York Mercuyy, at New York, by Hugh Gaine; crown sheet, 15 by 19 inches. Publication suspended in 1783.

1752, November 30.—The Independent Reflector (literary), at New York, by James Parker. Publication suspended in 1754.

1753.—The New York Pacquet, at New York. Published a short time. 1759, February 17.—The New York Gazette, at New York, by William Weyman; crown sheet, 15 by 19 inches. Publication suspended in 1767.

1761.—The American Chronicle, at New York, by Samuel Farley; crown sheet, 15 by 19 inches. Publication suspended about 1762.

1766, May 29.—The New York Journal or General Advertiser, at New York, by John Holt. Publication suspended after first number until October 9, 1766. In 1787, sold to Thomas Greenleaf, who published daily and semi-weekly, and changed the name, the daily being called the Argus or Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser; and the semi-weekly Greenleaf's New York Journal and Patriotic Register. Sold to James Cheetham

about 1800, who changed the name of daily to the American Citizen, and the semi-weekly to the American Watchman. Publication of Citizen suspended in 1810.

1768.—The New York Chronicle, at New York, by A. & J. Robertson. Publication removed to Albany, where it suspended about 1772.

1773, April 22.—Rivington's New York Gazetteer; or, the Connecticut, New Jersey, Hudson's River and Quebec Weekly Advertiser, by James Rivington; medium sheet, 18 by 23 inches. Obliged to suspend publication November 27, 1775. Recommenced publishing October 4, 1777, under title of Rivington's New York Loyal Gazette; afterward changed to Royal Gazette. Publication finally suspended in 1783.

1775, August.-The Constitutional Gazette, at New York, by John Anderson; half crown sheet, 9½ by 15 inches. Published but a few months.

1776, January.—The New York Packet and the American Advertiser, at New York, by Samuel Loudon; royal sheet, 19 by 24 inches. Removed to Fishkill during the war, and afterward returned to New York and changed to a daily. Published several years.

1776 .- John Englishman, in Defence of the English Constitution, at New York, by Parker & Weyman; cap sheet, 14 by 17 inches. Published three months.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

1821.—The Niagara Democrat, at Lewiston, by Benjamin Furguson. In 1822 removed to Lockport, and called the Lockport Observatory. In 1828 united with the Niagara Sentinel, and called the Sentinel and Observatory. In 1828 changed to the Lockport Journal, and in 1829 to the Lockport Balance. In 1834 united with Gazette, and called the Balance and Gazette. Soon afterward changed to the Lockport Balance. In 1837 merged in the Niagara Democrat.

1823.—The Lewiston Sentinel, at Lewiston, by James O. Daily. Soon after removed to Lockport and called the Niagara Sentinel. In 1828 united with the Lockport Observatory.

1827, May 1.—The Niagara Courier, at Lockport, by M. Cadwallader.

1833.—The Guzette, at Lockport, by P. Baker. In 1834 united with the Balance.

1835.—The Niagara Democrat, at Lockport, by Turner & Lyon. In 1837 united with the Balance, and called the Niagara Democrat and Lockport Balance. The latter part of the title was afterward dropped. In 1858 united with the Lockport Advertiser. Now called the Niagara Democrat, and issued as weekly edition of Daily Union.

1836.—The Lewiston Telegraph, at Lewiston, by J. A. Harrison & Co. Published three years.

1837.—The Frontier Sentinel, at Lockport, by T. P. Scoville.

1837.—The Niagara Falls Journal, by Francis & Ward. Published a short time.

1838.—The Niagara Chronicle, at Niagara Falls, by J. Simpson.

1844.—The Lockport Daily Courier, at Lockport, by Crandall & Brigham; daily and weekly. In 1859 united with the Journal, and the daily called the Journal and Courier, and the weekly the Intelligencer. Now published as the Lockport Journal.

1846.—The Niagara Cataract, at Lockport, by R. H. Stevens. Suspended in 1851.

1846.—The Iris, at Niagara Falls, by G. H. Hackstaff. Suspended in 1854.

1851, July.—The Lockport Journal, at Lockport, by M. C. Richardson. In 1852 Daily Journal established. In 1859 both united with the Courier.

1854, February.—The Lockport Daily Advertiser, at Lockport, by A. S. Prentiss. June 1, 1858, united with the Democrat, and called the Lockport Daily Advertiser and Democrat.

1854, May 17.—The Niagara Falls Gazette, at Niagara Falls, by Pool & Sleeper. Still published.

1855, October.—The Niagara Times, at Niagara Falls, by W. E. Tunis. Suspended in October, 1857.

1855, October.—The Niagara City Herald, at Suspension Bridge, by G. H. Hackstaff.

1859, April 9.—The Lockport Chronicle, at Lockport, by S. S. Pomroy & Co.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

1793, June.—The Whitestown Gazette, at Whitestown, by William McLean. In 1798 removed to Utica and continued as the Whitestown Gazette and Cato's Patrol. In 1803 merged in the Utica Patriot, commenced by Asahel Seward and Ira Merrill. In 1816 united with the Patrol (commenced in January, 1815, by Seward & Williams), and called the Patriot and Patrol. In 1821 name changed to the Utica Sentinel. In 1825 united with Columbian Gazette, and published as the Sentinel and Gazette. In 1834 changed to the Oneida Whig, and in 1848 merged in the Oneida Weekly Herald. The Utica Daily Gazette was established in 1842. In January, 1857, united with the Utica Morning Herald, and called the Utica Morning Herald and Gazette. Still published, daily and weekly.

1794, January.—The Western Centinel, at Whitestown, by Oliver P. Eaton. Published six years.

1799, August.—The Columbian Patriotic Gazette, at Rome, by Thomas Walker and Ebenezer Eaton. In 1803 removed to Utica and called the Columbian Gazette. In 1825 united with Utica Sentinel.

1813.—Utica Christian Magazine, at Utica, by the Oneida Association and Presbytery. Published three years.

1814.—The Club, at Utica, by H. Goodfellow & Co. Published three months.

1815.—The Civil and Religious Intelligencer, at Sangerfield, by J. Tenney. In 1825 changed to the Sangerfield Intelligencer, and in 1835 removed to Franklin Village (now Fabius), Onondaga county.

1816.—The Utica Observer, at Utica, by E. Dorchester. In 1818 removed to Rome, and called the Oncida Observer. In 1819 returned to Utica, and resumed original title. In 1848 the Daily Observer was issued. In 1853 united with Democrat, and called Observer and Democrat. Now published as the Daily and Weekly Observer.

1822.—The Utica Christian Repository, at Utica, by William Williams; monthly. About 1825 name changed to the Western Recorder, and published as such several years.

182-.—The Baptist Register, at Utica, by Galusha & Wiley. In 1854 united with the New York Recorder, at New York.

1825.—The Universalist, at Utica, by Thompson, Smith & Lislier; monthly. Removed to Philadelphia the following year.

1825, February.—The Rome Republican, at Rome, by Lorin Dewey. In 1830 united with the Oneida Republican (established in 1828 by J. P. Van Sice), and called the Republican. In 1831 changed to the Rome Telegraph, in 1838 to the Democratic Sentinel, and in 1845 to the Rome Sentinel. The Rome Daily Sentinel established in 1852 and published several years. Weekly still published.

1826.—The Utica Intelligencer, at Utica, by E. S. Ely. In 1831 united with the Mechanics' Press (established in 1829), and published a short time as the Utica Intelligencer and Mechanics' Press.

1826.—The Western Sunday School Visitant and Christian Miscellany, at Utica, by G. S. Wilson.

1827.—The Utica Magazine, at Utica. Soon purchased by Rev. Dolphus Skinner, and published semi-monthly as the Evangelical Magazine. In 1830 united with the Gospel Advocate, Auburn, and published weekly as the Evangelical Magazine and Gospel Advocate. In 1851 merged in the Christian Ambassador.

1828.—The Baptist Sunday School Journal, at Utica, by C. Bennett;

1829.—The Elucidator, at Utica, by B. B. Hotchkin and W. Williams. United with the Oncida Whig in 1834.

1830.—The American Citizen, at Utica, by George S. Wilson.

1830.—The Christian Journal, at Utica, by E. S. Barrows.

1832.—The Co-Operator, at Utica, by Quartus Graves; semi-monthly.

1832.—The Lever, at Utica, by W. S. Spear.

1832.—Y Cenhadwr Americanaidd (Welsh), at Utica; monthly. In 1834 removed to Remsen. Still published.

1833.-The Oneida. Democrat, at Utica. Published two years.

1833.—The Oneida Standard, at Waterville. Subsequently removed to Utica, and after the suspension of the Democrat published as the Standard and Democrat. October 21, 1835, type and material thrown into the street by a mob, because of its abolition principles.

1834.-Youth's Miscellany, at Utica, by Bennett & Bright.

1835.—The Gospel Messenger, removed from Auburn by Rev. J. C. Rudd, and called the Gospel Messenger and Church Record. Afterward changed to the Gospel Messenger. Now published at Syracuse.

1835.—The Christian Visitant, at Utica, by A. B. Grosh; monthly. 1835.—The Talisman, at Utica, by Bennett & Bright.

1835, July.—The Vernon Courier, at Vernon. In 1840 removed to Rome, and called the Roman Citizen. Still published.

1836.—The Utica Democrat, at Utica, by John G. Floyd. In 1853 united with the Observer.

1836.—The Friend of Man, at Utica, by the New York State Anti-Slavery Society; William Goodsell, editor. In 1842 united with the Abolutionist, of Cazenovia, and called the Liberty Press. Suspended in 1849.

1836.—Mothers' Monthly Journal, at Utica, by Kingsford, Bennett & Bright.

1836.—The Examiner, at Utica, by E. Dorchester.

1837.—The Freeman, at Utica, by E. Dorchester.

1839.—Anti-Slavery Lecturer, at Utica, by William Goodell. Published a short time.

1840.—The Compass, at Verona.

1841.—Y Cyfaill (Welsh), removed from New York to Utica, by Rev. W. Rowlands. In 1844 returned to New York. In 1854 removed to Rome, and in 1857 to Utica. Still published.

1841.—The Wesleyan Methodist, at Utica, by David Plumb. Afterward changed to Methodist Reformer. In 1843 merged in the True Wesleyan, New York.

1842, January.—The Utica Daily News, at Utica, by J. M. Lyon, John Arthur, C. E. Lester, and J. M. Hatch. Published seven months. 1842.—Central New York Washingtonian, at Utica and Rome.

1842.—The Uticanian, at Utica, by Squires & Saliss. Published a short time.

1842.—The Camden Gazette, at Camden, by Munger & Stewart.

1843.—The American Journal of Insanity, at Utica, by Dr. A. Brigham, of the state lunatic asylum; quarterly. Still published.

1843.—The Washingtonian, at Utica, by J. C. Donaldson.

1843.—Cyscll Hen Wiadyn Americanaidd (Welsh), at Utica, by E. E. Roberts.

1843.—Young Ladies' Miscellany, at Utica, by Bennett, Backus & Hawley.

1843.—The Parlor Journal and Literary News-Letter of Central New York, at Rome, by Graham & Co.; monthly.

1844.—Seren Arllewinol (Welsh), at Utica; monthly. In 1846 removed to Pennsylvania.

1845. - Washingtonian News, at Utica, by Matteson Baker.

1845.—The Primitive Christian, at Rome, by R. Mattison; semi-monthly.

1846.—The Clinton Signal, at Clinton, by Paine & McDonald. In 1848 changed to the Radiator, and in 1849 original title resumed. In called Oneida Chief. In 1857 changed to the Clinton Courier. Still published.

1846.—The Central News, at Utica, by M. Baker.

1847.—The Oneida Morning Herald, at Utica, by Roberts, Sherman & Coleston. Weekly edition also published, called Oneida Weekly Herald. In 1857 united with Daily Gazette.

1847.—Haul Gomer (Welsh); semi-monthly. Published one year.

1848.—The Spiritual Magazine, at the Oneida Reserve; monthly.

1849.—The Utica Teetotaler, at Utica, by Wesley Bailey. In 1858 united with Ilion Independent, and called the Central Independent.

· 1849.—The Central City Cadet, at Utica, by James and Howard. In 1850 changed to the Cadet's Banner, and soon after suspended.

1849.—The Oneida Mirror, at Camden, by Edward Packard.

1850.—The American Baptist, at Utica, by the Free Mission Society. In 1856 removed to New York city.

1850.—The Diamond, at Utica; monthly. Published two months.

1850.—The Central State Journal, by L. W. Paine. Soon after changed to the Central New York Journal, and in January, 1853, to the Vernon Transcript. Suspended in 1856.

1851.—The *Opal*, monthly, at Utica, by the patients of the Lunatic Asylum. Published several years.

1851.—The Mechanics' National Reporter, at Utica. Published a short

1851.—The Waterville Advertiser, at Waterville, by R. W. Hathaway. 1851.—The Empire State Health Journal, at Rome.

1852, January.—The Northern Farmer, at Utica; monthly.

1852, May.—The *Utica Exceing Telegraph*, at Utica, by T. R. McQuade. Suspended in 1868.

1852.—The Boonville Ledger, at Boonville, by James H. Norton. In March, 1855, changed to the Black River Herald. Now published as the Boonville Herald.

1853, January.—The Scientific Daguerrean, monthly, at Utica, by Davies & Evans.

1854.—Y Gwyliedydd (Welsh), at Utica, by a company, Morgan A. Ellis, editor. In 1856 removed to New York and united with Y Drych.

1854.—The Oneida Demokrat, at Utica, by Paul Keiser & Co.; semiweekly. Now published as the Deutsche Zeitung, tri-weekly

1855, January.—The Waterville Journal, at Waterville, by A. P. Fuller & Co. Suspended in March, 1856.

1856, January.—The Rural American, at Utica; semi-monthly. In 1859 changed to weekly.

1857.—The Waterville Times, at Waterville, by McKibbin & Wilkinson. Still published.

1858, January.—Y Arweinydd (Welsh), at Rome, by R. R. Meredith. 1858, July.—Young Folks' Advocate, at Utica; monthly.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

1806.—The Derne Gazette, at Manlius, by Abraham Romeyn. Published one year.

1808.—The Herald of the Times, at Manlius, by Leonard Kellogg. In 1813 name changed to the Manlius Times; in 1818 to the Onondaya Herald, and soon after to the Times. In 1821 again changed to the Onondaya County Republican; in 1824 to the Onondaya Republican, and subsequently to the Manlius Repository. Afterward purchased by L. Silson and continued five years.

1811.—The Lynx, at Onondaga Hollow, by Thomas C. Fay. Published two years.

1814.—The Onondaga Register, at Onondaga Hollow, by L. H. Redfield. In 1829 removed to Syracuse and united with the Gazette, and called the Onondaga Register and Syracuse Gazette. In 1832 changed to Syracuse Argus and published two years.

1816.—The Onondaga Gazette, at Onondaga Hill, by Evander Morse. In 1821 changed to the Onondaga Journal. In 1829 removed to Syracuse, united with Syracuse Advertiser, and published as the Onondaga Standard. The Daily Standard established in June, 1846, and published three months. Revived January 1, 1850. Still published, daily and weekly.

1823, April.—The Onondaga Gazette, at Syracuse, by John Durnford. In about a year changed to the Syracuse Gazette and General Advertiser. In 1829 united with Onondaga Register.

1825.—The Syracuse Advertiser, at Syracuse, by Wyman & Barnum. In 1829 united with the Journal and called the Onondaga Standard.

1826, October.—The Salina Sentinel, at Salina, by Reuben St. John. In 1827 changed to the Salina Herald, and continued a short time.

1829.—The Skaneateles Telegraph, at Skaneateles, by W. H. Child. Continued several years.

1830.—The Onondaga Republican, at Syracuse, by W. S. Campbell. In 1834 changed to the Constitutionalist; in 1835 to the Onondaga Chief, and in 1837 to the Syracuse Whig. Suspended in 1839.

1831.—The *Courier*, at Jordan, by Fred. Prince. In 1832 removed to Salina and called the *Salina Courier and Inquirer*. Only a few numbers published.

1831.—The Columbian, at Skaneateles, by John Greves. Suspended in 1853.

1832.—The Citizen's Press, at Onondaga Hollow, by Webb & Castle. 1833.—The Friendly Visitant, a child's paper, by Joseph Talcott. In 1837 changed to the Child's Companion, and continued several months.

1835.—The Syracuse American, at Syracuse, by John Adams. Published one year.

1836.—The American Patriot, at Franklin village (now Fabius), by J. Tenney. Published several months.

1836.—The Fayetteville Times, at Fayetteville, by H. W. De Puy.

1838.—The Juvenile Repository, at Skaneateles, by Luther Pratt. In 1840 removed to New York, and soon after discontinued.

1839.—The Western State Journal, at Syracuse, by V. W. & S. F. Smith. In 1844 name changed to the Syracuse Weckly Journal. The Daily Journal was established July 4, 1844, by S. F. Smith. Still published daily and weekly.

1840.—The Empire State Democrat and United States Review, at Syracuse, by Hiram Cummings. Published three years.

1840.—The Skaneateles Democrat, at Skaneateles, by W. M. Beauchamp. Still published.

1841.—The Acorn, at Skaneateles, by Mr. Talcott. Published two or three years.

1841.—The Onondaya Messenger, at Syracuse, by Joseph Barber. In 1842 changed to the Syracusean and published one year.

1843, January.—The Morning Sentinel, at Syracuse, by N. M. D. Lathrop. In 1844 changed to the Onondaga Sentinel, weekly. Suspended in 1850.

1844.—The Democratic Freeman, at Syracuse, by J. N. T. Tucker. Subsequently changed to the Syracuse Star, and in October, 1853, to the Syracuse Republican. The Syracuse Daily Star was established in 1846. In 1853 changed to Daily Republican. Daily and weekly suspended in 1854.

1844.—The Baldwinsville Republican, at Baldwinsville, by Samuel B. West. In October, 1846, changed to the Onondaga Gazette. Now published as the Gazette.

1844, November 27.—The *Communatist*, at Mottville, by John A. Collins, as the organ of the Skaneateles Community. Published one year.

1844.—The Religious Recorder (Presbyterian), at Syracuse, by Terry & Platt. Suspended in 1853.

1845.—The *Liberty Intelligencer*, by Silas Hawley. Published one year.

1846.—The Teachers' Advocate, at Syrncuse, by L. W. Hall. In 1848 removed to New York.

1846.—The Onondaga Democrat, at Syracuse, by Clark & West. In 1847 changed to the Syracuse Democrat, and in 1848 merged in the Onondaga Standard.

1847.—The District School Journal, removed from Albany to Syracuse. Published three years and returned to Albany.

1848.—The Syracuse Reveille, at Syracuse, by Palmer & Summers; daily. Suspended January 1, 1850.

1848.—The Impartial Citizen, at Syracuse, by Samuel R. Ward. Published one year.

1848.—The Crystal Fountain, at Syracuse, by A. B. F. Ormsby. Published three months.

1849.—The Jordan Tribune, at Jordan, by J. P. Becker. In 1853 changed to the Jordan Transcript.

1849.—The Adventist, at Syracuse, by L. D. Mansfield. Published three months.

1849.—The Literary Union, at Syracuse, by Newman, Winchell & Johonnot. Published eighteen months.

1849.—The *Liberty Party Paper*, at Syracuse, by John Thomas. Published two years.

1849.—The Central City, at Syracuse, by Henry Barnes; daily. Published a short time.

1850.—The Syracuscan, at Syracuse, by W. H. Moseley; monthly. In 1851 changed to the Syracuscan and United States Review, and in 1856 to the Syracuscan and Onondaga County Review.

1850.—The Syracuse Independent, at Syracuse. Published three months.

1850.—The Evening Transcript, at Syracuse, by W. Van Zandt. Published two months.

1850.—The Archimedian, at Syracuse, by B. F. Sleeper. Suspended in 1851.

1850.—The Central New Yorker, at Syracuse, by L. P. Rising. Published a short time.

1850.—The Family Companion, at Syracuse; monthly. Published a short time.

1850.—The Temperance Protector, at Syracuse, by W. H. Burleigh; semi-monthly. Published two years.

1851.—The Corson League, at Syracuse, by Thomas L. Carson. Removed to Albany in 1853.

1851, January.—The American Medical and Surgical Journal, by Potter & Russell; monthly. Suspended in 1856.

1851.—The Journal of Health, at Syracuse, by S. H. Potter.

1852, September.—The Onondaga Demokrat (German), at Syracuse, by George Saul. In October, 1856, changed to the Syracuse Democrat. 1852.—The Deutsche Republican (German), at Syracuse. Published

1852.—The Free Democrat, at Syracuse, by J.E. Masters. In February, 1853, changed to the Syracuse Chronicle. In February, 1856, office burned and paper merged in the Journal. The Evening Chronicle, daily, published during existence of weekly of that name.

1852.—The Scraph's Advocate, at Syracuse, by Miss K. E. Prescott; monthly. Published one year.

1854, January.—The Evangelical Pulpit, at Syracuse, by Rev. Luther Lee. Published two years.

1855.—The Home Circle, at Syracuse, by L. W. Hall. Published one year.

1855.—The American Organ, at Syracuse, by Way & Minier; daily. Published about a year.

1855, August 15.—The Syracuse Zeitung (German), at Syracuse, by Otto Reventlow.

1856.—The Syracuse Daily News, at Syracuse, by C. B. Gould. Published a short time.

1856, October 1.—The Syracuse Weekly Courier, at Syracuse, by F. L. Hagadom. In November, 1858, changed to the Onondaga Courier. The Syracuse Daily Courier established at the same time. Both still published.

1858, January 1.—The Wesleyan, removed from New York to S; racuse, by Rev. L. E. Matlock. Now published as the American Wesleyan.

1858, July 2.—The Syracuse Central Demokrat (German), at Syracuse, by Joseph A. Hofman. Still published.

1858, August.—The State League, at Syracuse, by T. L. Carson.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

*1797, April.—The Ontario Gazette and Genesee Advertiser, at Geneva, by Lucius Carey. Removed to Canandaigua in 1799. In 1802 name changed to the Western Repository and Genesee Advertiser; in 1803 to the Western Repository, and in 1808 to the Ontario Repository. In February, 1856, office burned and paper suspended, but in following May revived as the National New Yorker and Ontario Repository. Now published as the Ontario Repository and Messenger.

1800.—The Impartial American or Seneca Museum, at Geneva, by Ebenezer Eaton.

1803.—The Ontario Freeman, at Canandaigua, by Isaac Tiffany. In 1806 changed to the Ontario Messenger. After 1860 consolidated with the Ontario Repository, and still published.

1806, November 19.—The Expositor, at Geneva, by James Bogert. In 1809 changed to the Geneva Gazette. Still published.

1816.—The Geneva Palladium, at Geneva, by Young & Crosby. Suspended in 1828.

1824.—The Republican, at Canandaigua, by A. N. Phelps.

1827.—The Ontario Phænix, at Canandaigua, by W. W. Phelps. Soon after changed to the Freeman. In 1836 united with the Repository.

- Jackson. Pub-1828.—The Geneva Chronicle, at Geneva, by lished two years.

1830.—The Geneva American, at Geneva, by Franklin Cowdery.

1830.—The Geneva Courier, at Geneva, by John C. Merrill. Still published.

1831,-The Geneva American, at Geneva, by T. C. Strong.

1831.—The Vienna Republican, at Vienna (now Phelps), by Lowre & Kilmer. In 1834 changed to the Phelps Journal, and soon after to the Phelps Journal and Vienna Advertiser; in 1838 to the Phelps Democrat; in 1845 to the Western Atlas, and in 1856 to the Ontario Free Press. Now published as the Phelps Citizen.

1832.—The Naples Free Press, at Naples, by Waterman & Coleman. Published two years.

1834.—The Herald of Truth (Universalist), at Geneva, by Prescott & Chase. In 1837 removed to Rochester.

1840.—The District School Journal, at Geneva, by Francis Dwight; monthly. Removed to Albany in 1841.

1840.—The Neapolitan, at Naples, by David Fairchild. In 1845 changed to the Naples Visitor, and soon after discontinued.

1842.—The Village Record, at Naples.

1848.—The New York State Intelligencer, at Geneva.

1850.—The Ontario Whig, at Geneva, by W. C. Busted; semi-weekly. Suspended in 1852.

1851.—The Seminarian, at Canandaigua; monthly.

1851.—The Geneva Independent and Freeman's Gazette, at Geneva, by W. K. Fowle. In 1857 changed to the Geneva Ledger.

1852.—The Geneva Budget, at Geneva, by Sproul & Tanner. Suspended in 1852.

1852.—The Ontario County Times, at Canandaigua, by N. J. Milliken. In 1855 changed to the Ontario Times. Still published.

1858, September 3.—The Phelps New Democratic Star, at Phelps, by E. N. Phelps.

ORANGE COUNTY.

1788.—The Goshen Repository, at Goshen, by David Mandeville. In 1800 changed to the Orange County Patriot; in 1801 or 1802 to the Friend of Truth, and in 1804 to the Orange Eagle. Soon after office burned and paper discontinued.

1795 .- The Newburgh Packet, at Newburgh, by Lucius Carey. Published several years.

1796, September 22.—The Mirror, at Newburgh, by P. Van Horne. In 1803 merged in the Recorder of the Times, published by Dennis Coles. In 1806 changed to the Political Index; in 1829 to the Orange Telegraph, and soon after to the Newburgh Telegraph.

1797.—The New Windsor Gazette, at New Windsor, by Jacob Schultz. In 1799 removed to Newburgh, and called the Orange County Gazette. In 1803 changed to the Citizen, and soon after merged in the Rights of Man (established at Newburgh in 1799, by Elias Winfield). Suspended in 1809 or 1810.

1805 .- The Orange County Gazette, at Goshen, by Hurton & Denton. In 1813 changed to the Independent Republican, and removed to Montgomery. Afterward returned to Goshen. Still published.

1806.—The Orange County Republican, at Ward's Bridge.

1808.—The Orange County Patriot and Spirit of '76, at Goshen, by Gabriel Denton. In 1818 changed to the Orange County Patriot; in 1822 to the Goshen Democrat; in 1845 united with True Whig, and called the Goshen Democrat and Whig. The Whig was afterward dropped from the title. Still published.

1822.—The Newburgh Gazette, at Newburgh, by J. D. Spaulding.

Suspended after 1860.

1824.—The Evangelical Witness, at Newburgh, by Rev. J. R. Wilson; monthly. Published a short time.

1826.—The Orange County Farmer, at Goshen, by Samuel Williams. Afterward removed to Montgomery, and soon after suspended.

1828. The Beacon, at Newburgh, by - Beebe.

1830. - Journal of the American Association, at West Point; monthly. 1831.—The Orange Herald, at Slate Hill, in Wawayanda, by John G. Wallace.

1831, June.—The Republican Banner, at Walden. Published several years.

1832. - The Signs of the Times, at New Vernon, by Gilbert Beebe; semi-monthly. In 1847 removed to Middletown. Still published.

1832.—The Tablets of Rural Economy, at Newburgh, by J. W. Risevels. 1833.—The Sentinel, at Minisink (now Wawayanda), by Peter K.

1833.—The Newburgh Journal, at Newburgh, by J. D. Spaulding. Afterward changed to the Highland Courier. Now published as the Newburgh Journal, daily and weekly.

1836.—The Reformed Presbyterian, at Newburgh, by Rev. Moses Roney. In a short time removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

1839.—The Family Visitor, at Newburgh, by D. L. Proudfit. Published a short time.

1840, April.—The Middletown Courier, at Middletown, by A. A. Bensel. In 1846 removed to Kingston, and called the Ulster Democrat.

1842, August 5.—The True Whig, at Goshen, by R. C. S. Hendries. In 1845 merged in the Goshen Democrat.

1843, -The Democratic Standard, at Goshen, by Vait & Donovan. In 1844 changed to the Goshen Clarion. Suspended in 1849.

1845.—The Christian Instructor, at Newburgh, by D. L. Proudfit. In a short time removed to Philadelphia.

1846, July.—The Orange County News, at Goshen, by J. L. Brown. Suspended in 1849.

1848, August.—The Bainer of Liberty, at Middletown, by G. A. Beebe. Suspended after 1860.

1849, August.—Freedom's Guard, at Middletown, by W. L. Beebe. 1849.—The Newburgh Excelsior, at Newburgh, by Thomas George. In 1851 merged in the Newburgh Telegraph.

1851, November 7.—The States Union, at Port Jervis, by J. J. Min-

1851.—The Mirror of Temperance, at Port Jervis, by J. L. Barlow. Suspended in 1855.

1851, November 26.—The Whig Press, at Middletown, by J. W. Hasbrouck. Now published as the Press, daily and weekly.

1852.—The Separate American, at Middletown, Rev. David James, editor. Suspended in 1856.

1855.—The Sentinel, at Port Jervis, by John Williams. In June of the same year removed to Susquehanna, Pennsylvania.

1855.—The Literary Scrap-Book, at Newburgh, by R. Denton; monthly.

1855, August.—The Hardware Man's Newspaper, at Middletown, by John Williams; monthly.

1855.—The Newburgh American, at Newburgh, by R. P. L. Shafer & Soon after discontinued.

1855.—The Catholic Library, at Newburgh, by John Ashurst; monthly.

1856.—The Newburgh Times, at Newburgh, by R. B. Hancock.

1856.—The Daily News, at Newburgh, by E. W. Gray.

1856.—The Catholic Literary Magazine, at Newburgh.

1856, July.—The Sibyl, at Middletown, by Mrs. Dr. L. S. Hasbrouck; semi-monthly.

1859, April.—The Iron Age, at Middletown, by John Williams; monthly.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

1822.—The Gazette, at Gaines, by Seymour Tracy. Published four

1824, February 9.—The Newport Patriot, at Newport (now Albion), by Franklin Cowdery. In February, 1825, changed to the Orleans

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Advocate; in 1828 to the Orleans Advocate and Anti-Masonic Telegraph; in 1829 to the Orleans Anti-Masonic Telegraph, and later to the Orleans Telegraph; soon after to the American Standard, and in 1832 to the Orleans American.

1827, July.—The $Orleans\ Whig$, at Gaines, by John Fisk. Published several years.

1829, October.—The ${\it Orleans~Republican},$ at Albion, by C. S. McConnell. Still published.

1832.—The Medina Herald, at Medina, by Daniel P. Adams. Published two or three years.

1837, August.—The *Medina Sentinel*, at Medina, by J. & J. H. Denio. In 1838 changed to the *Orleans Sentinel*. Suspended in May, 1842.

1840.—The Bucktail, at Medina, by S. M. Burroughs. Subsequently changed to the Medina Democrat, and continued two or three years.

1850.—The Medina Citizen, at Medina, by H. A. Smith. In 1852 changed to the Medina Tribune. Still published.

1853, October 23.—The Albion Times, at Albion, by J. O. Nickerson. In 1855 changed to the Spirit of Seventy-Six. Suspended in 1858.

1858.—The People's Journal, at Medina, by J. W. Swan. Published a short time.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

1807, prior to.-The American Farmer, at Oswego.

1817.—The Oswego Gazette, at Oswego, by A. Buckingham. Published two years.

1619.—The Oswego Palladium, at Oswego, by Lord & Abbey. Republican Chronicle added to title in 1830, but dropped in 1845. The Daily Palladium established in 1850. Still published, daily and weekly.

1825.—The Oswego Republican, at Oswego, by W. W. Abbey. In 1827 changed to the Oswego Gazette and Advertiser; in 1828 to the Oswego Advertiser; in 1829 to the Freeman's Herald. In 1830 suspended, but revived in 1832 as the National Republican. Suspended in 1833.

1830.—The Oswego Democratic Gazette, at Oswego, by James Cochran. Published a short time.

1830.—The Oswego Free Press, at Oswego, by R. Oliphant. In 1834 changed to the Oswego Democrat. Suspended in 1835.

1830.—The *Pulaski Banner*, at Pulaski, by Nathan Randall. In 1834 suspended, but in 1836 appeared as the *Pulaski Advocate*. In 1838 united with *Port Ontario Aurora*, and called the *Advocate and Aurora*. Suspended in 1842.

1835, February.—The Oswego Observer, at Oswego, by Bailey & Hawks. Suspended in 1836.

1837.—The Commercial Herald, at Oswego, by Hull & Henry. Suspended in 1843.

1837, November.—The Fulton Chronicle, at Fulton, by Thomas Johnson. In 1840 changed to Ben. Franklin. Succeeded in 1841 by the Weekly Despatch. Suspended in 1842.

1837.—The Port Ontario Aurora, at Port Ontario, by —— Van Cleve. In 1839 united with the Pulaski Advocate.

1838.—The Oswego County Democrat, at Mexico, by Thomas Messenger. Afterward called the Messenger. Suspended in 1839.

1838.—The Oswego Patriot, at Oswego, by John Bonner. Suspended in 1839.

1838.—The Oswego County Whig, at Oswego, by Richard Oliphant. In 1847 changed to the Oswego Commercial Times. In 1854 united with Oswego Journal, and called the Weekly Times and Journal. In 1857 changed to the Oswego Times. Still published, daily and weekly.

1841.—The Fution Sun, at Fulton, by N. P. Northrop. In 1842 united with the Mirrer.

1842, August 20.—The Fullon Mirror, at Fulton, by Daniel Ayer. Soon after united with the Sun, and called the Fullon Sun and Mirror. Succeeded in 1844 by Fullon Patriot. Still published.

1843.—The *Pulaski Courier*, at Pulaski, by W. Winans. In 1847 changed to the *Richland Courier*, and in 1850 to the *Pulaski Democrat*. Still published.

1845.—The Owego Daily Advertiser, issued in connection with the Whig. In 1847 changed to the Daily Commercial Times, and in 1857 to the Daily Times. Still published.

1849, March.—The *People's Journal*, at Oswego, by O'Leary & Dean. The *Daily News* established in connection with it in 1851. Daily changed to *Journal* in 1852. Merged with the *Times* in 1854.

1851.—The *Phænix Gazette*, at Phænix, by Jerome Duke. In 1853 removed to Fulton.

1852.—The *Phænix Democrat*, at Phænix, by an association. In 1854 sold to James H. Field, and in 1855 changed to the *Phænix Banner*. In 1855 published a short time as the *American Banner and Oswego County Times*. Suspended in 1855, and in 1856 revived as the *American Banner and Literary Gem*. In 1857 changed to the *Phænix Remotics*.

1853.—The Oswego County Gazette, at Fulton, by G. E. Williams. In 1858 merged with the Patriot.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

1795, April 3.—The Otsego Herald and Western Advertiser, at Cooperstown, by Elihu Phinney. Publication suspended in 1821.

1808.—The *Impartial Observer*, at Cooperstown, by William Andrews. Soon after changed to the *Cooperstown Federalist*, and in 1828 to the *Freeman's Journal*. Still published.

1812.—The Otsego Republican, at Cherry Valley, by Clark & Crandall

1813.—The *Watch Tower*, at Cherry Valley. In 1814 removed to Cooperstown. Suspended in 1831.

1818, October.—The Cherry Valley Gazette, at Cherry Valley, by William McLean. In 1853–'54 published a year as the American Banner. Now published as the Gazette.

1828.—The *Tocsin*, at Cooperstown, by Dutton & Hews. In 1831 changed to the *Otsego Republican*. In October, 1855, united with the *Otsego Democrat*, and called the *Republican and Democrat*. Now published as the *Otsego Republican*.

1840, September.—The Susquehanna News, at Unadilla, by E. A. Graves. In 1841 changed to the Unadilla News, and soon after suspended.

1841.—The Otsego Farmer, at Cherry Valley.

1843, March.—The Weekly Courier, at Unadilla, by E. S. Jennings. 1845.—The Otsego County Courier, at Louisville, by W. H. S. Wynans. Succeeded by the Village Advertiser in 1851.

1845, March.—The *Unadilla Weekly Herald*, at Unadilla, by W. S. Hawley. Soon after changed to the *Otsego County Herald*. Removed the same year to Delhi, Delaware county, and called the *Voice of the People*.

1846.—The Otseyo Democrat, at Cooperstown, by James I. Hendrix. Merged with the Republican in 1855.

1853, February 9.—The Oneonta Herald, at Oneonta, by L. P. Carpenter. Now published as Herald and Democrat.

1854.—The Otsego Evaminer, at Cooperstown, by R. Shankland. Suspended in 1857.

1856, June.—The *Unadilla Times*, at Unadilla, by John Brown. Still published.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

1814.—The Putnam County Courier, at Carmel. Successively published as the Putnam Republican, the Putnam Democrata, and the Democratic Courier. In 1852 changed to the Putnam County Courier. Still published.

1858, June 12.—The Putnam Free Press, at Carmel, by W. J. Blake. Now published as the Putnam Republican.

QUEENS COUNTY.

—.—The Long Island Farmer, at Jamaica, by H. C. Sleight. Still published.

1830, May.—The Long Island Telegraph and General Advertiser, at Hempstead, by Hutchinson & Le Fevre. In November, 1831, changed to the Hempstead Inquirer. Still published.

1832.—The Union Hall Gazette, at Jamaica, by L. Booth; semi-monthly.

1835, May 1.—The Long Island Democrat, at Jamaica, by J. J. Brenton. Still published by the founder.

1840.—The Church Record, at Flushing. Published three and a half years.

1842, March 19.—The *Flushing Journal*, at Flushing, by C. R. Lincoln. Now published daily and weekly.

1843.--The Journal and Messenger, at Jamaica, by S. V. Berry.

1846, December.—The North Hempstead Gazette, at Manhasset Valley. In 1850 removed to Roslyn, and called the Plain Dealer. Subsequently removed to Glen Cove, and suspended in 1855.

1848.—The Flushing Pomologist, at Flushing, by W. R. Prince.

1852.—The Public Voice, at Flushing. In 1855 changed to the Long Island Times. Now published daily and weekly.

1853.—The Woodhaven Advertiser, at Woodhaven. Published a short time.

1853.—The Astoria Gazette, at Astoria, by W. L. S. Harrison. Published eighteen months.

1854.—The Glen Cove Sentinel, at Glen Cove, by Bright & Perry.

1857, May.—The Glen Cove Gazette, at Glen Cove, by E. M. Lincoln. Still published.

1858, May.—The Queens County Sentinel, at Hempstead, by J. H. Hentz. Still published.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

1787, May 15.—The Northern Centinel and Lansingburgh Advertiser, at Lansingburgh, by Claxton & Babcock. Subsequently removed to Albany.

1796.—The Farmers' Oracle, at Troy, by Luther Pratt. Published a short time.

1798.—The Northern Budget, at Troy, by R. Moffit and Col. Wells. Still published.

1798.—The Lansingburgh Gazette, at Lansingburgh. Afterward published as the Rensselaer County Gazette. Now published as the Gazette.

1798.—The Farmer's Register, at Lansingburgh, by Francis Adancourt. Afterward removed to Troy, and suspended in 1832.

1802.—The Troy Gazette, at Troy, by Thomas Collier. Suspended before 1818.

1812.—The *Troy Post*, at Troy, by Parker & Bliss. In 1823 changed to *Troy Sentinel*. Suspended in 1833. From May 1, 1830, to August, 1831, a daily edition was issued.

1825.—The Evangetical Restorationist, at Troy, by Dolphus Skinner; semi-monthly.

1826, January 4.—The Troy Review, or Religious and Musical Repository, at Troy. Published two years.

1828.—The Evangelical Repository (Universalist), at Troy.

1828.—The Troy Republican, at Troy, by Austin & Wellington. Suspended in 1829.

1831.—The Northern Watchman, at Troy, by E. Wellington. In 1832 called the Troy Watchman. Continued one or two years.

1831.—The Gospel Anchor (Universalist), at Troy, by J. M. Austin. Suspended in 1834.

1832.—The Troy Press, at Troy, by Yates & Richards. Suspended in 1834. Daily edition issued in 1833.

1834.—The Troy Whig, at Troy, by J. M. Stevenson; daily and weekly. Now published as the Telegram and Whig.

1834.—The Troy Statesman, at Troy, by T. J. Sutherland.

1834.—The Botanic Advocate, at Troy, by Russell Buckley.

1835.—The Trojan, at Troy; daily. Published several months.

1836.—The State Journal, at Troy, by Richards & Mastin. Suspended in 1837

1837 .- The New York State Journal, at Troy, by T. Haxtun.

1837.—The Troy Daily Mail, at Troy, by Wellington & Nafew. Suspended in 1841.

1838.—The Lansingburgh Democrat, at Lansingburgh, by W. J. Lamb. Suspended after 1860.

1841.—The Golden Rule, at Lansingburgh, by Rev. R. W. Smith. Published several years.

1841, December.—The Troy Daily Bulletin, at Troy, by R. Thompson. 1843.—The Troy Daily Herald, at Troy, by J. D. Ayers.

1843.—The Troy Temperance Mirror, at Troy, by Bardwell & Kneeland.

1844.—The Lutheran Herald, at West Sand Lake, by H. L. Dox; semi-monthly.

1844.—The Family Journal, at Troy, by Fisk & Co. In 1848 changed to the New York Family Journal.

184-.-The Troy Post, at Troy, by Alexander McCall. In 1845 changed to the Troy Traveler, daily and weekly.

1845.—The Trojan, at Troy. Published several years.

1845, September 1.—The Juvenile Pearl, at Lansingburgh, by Rev. J. A. Pitman.

1846.—The Rensselaer County Temperance Advocate, at Troy, by S. Spicer.

1846.—The Daily Telegraph, at Troy.

1846.—The Journal of Temperance, at Troy, by W. Hager.

1847.—The National Watchman, at Troy, by Allen & Garnet.

1850, December.—The Nassau Gazette, at Nassau, by J. M. Geer.

1851.—The Troy Daily Times, at Troy, by J. M. Francis. Still published, daily and weekly.

1851.-La Ruche Canadienne, at Troy, by Dorian & Mathiot.

1856, August.—The Greenbush Guardian, at Greenbush, by A. J. Goodrich.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

1828.—The Richmond Republican, at Tompkinsville, by C. N. Baldwin. Published two years.

1833.—The Richmond County Free Press, at Richmond, by William Hagadom. Published three years.

1840.—The Staten Islander, at Stapleton, by F. L. Hagadom.

1855.—The Deutsche Staten Islander, at Stapleton, by August Fries. 1859, February 12.—The Richmond County Gazette, at Stapleton, by W. C. Anderson. Still published.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

1812.—The Palladium, at Warren, by Ezekiel Burroughs. Published a short time.

1828.—The Rockland Register, at Warren, by E. Burroughs. In 1830 changed to the Rockland Gazette, and in 1834 united with the Advertiser.

1833, May.—The Rockland Advertiser, at Warren, by John Douglas. In 1834 united with the Gazette under the name of the Rockland Advertiser and Family Gazette. In 1843 changed to the Rockland News and General Advertiser.

1834.—The North River Times, at Warren, by A. H. Wells. Published a short time.

1838.—The Mirror, at Warren. Published a short time.

1846.—The Rockland County Messenger, at Warren (Haverstraw), by R. Marshall. Still published.

1850, July.—The Rockland County Journal, at Nyack, by W. G. Haeselbarth. Still published.

SAINT LAWRENCE COUNTY.

1810.—The Palladium, at Ogdensburg, by Kip & Strong. Suspended in 1814.

1815.—The Saint Lawrence Gazette, at Ogdensburg, by Strachan & Fairchild. In 1830 united with the Saint Lawrence Republican, removed to Ogdensburg from Canton. Now published as weekly edition of Daily Journal.

1816.—The Potsdam Gazette, at Potsdam, by F. C. Powell. Suspended in April, 1823.

1824, January.—The Potsdam American, at Potsdam, by F. C. Powell. Published as the Herald from May to August, 1829.

1826.—The Saint Lawrence Republican, at Potsdam, by W. H. Wyman. Removed to Canton in 1827, and called the Canton Advertiser and Saint Lawrence Republican. In 1830 removed to Ogdensburg.

1827.—The Daily Star, at Potsdam, by J. Wallace. Published six months.

1831, July 7.—The Northern Light, at Ogdensburg, by W. B. Rogers. In 1834 changed to the Times; in 1837 to the Times and Advertiser; in 1844 to the Frontier Sentinel, and in 1847 to the Ogdensburg Sentinel. In 1858 merged in the Daily Journal.

1832.—The Northern Telegraph, at Canton, by C. C. Bill. Afterward changed to the Canton Democrat, and published a short time.

183-, April.—The Patriot, at Potsdam, by William Hughes. Published one year.

1834, July.—The Luminary of the North, at Canton. Published a short time.

1840, September.—The Saint Lawrence Democrat, at Canton, by E. A. Barber. Published two years.

1843, January.—The Northern Cabinet and Literary Repository, at Canton, by Charles Boynton; semi-monthly. In 1845 removed to Potsdam.

1844.—The Engineer, at Canton, by C. Boynton.

1845.—The Northern Cabinet removed from Canton to Potsdam. The Repository issued from same office in 1846. The latter changed to the Saint Lawrence Mcrewy in 1848. In 1851 changed to Saint Lawrence Journal. In 1852 united with the Courier.

1848.—The Ogdensburg Forum, at Ogdensburg, by A. Tyler. Suspended in 1851.

1848, April.—The Daily Sentinel, at Ogdensburg, by S. Foote. Published five months.

1849, April.—The Northern New Yorker, at Gouverneur, by Goodrich & Wilson. Published about a year.

1850.—The True Democrat, at Madrid, by Wilson & Ray. In 1852 changed to the Columbian Independent. In 1853 removed to Canton, and called Canton Independent.

1850.—The Saint Lawrence Advertiser, at Gouverneur. Published a short time.

1851.—The Potsdam Courier, at Potsdam, by V. Harrington. In July, 1852, united with Journal, and called the Courier and Journal. Now published as Courier and Freeman.

1852, July.—The *Laborer*, at Gouverneur, by M. Mitchell. Succeeded by the *Saint Lawrence Free Press* in 1853. Removed to Ogdensburg in 1854, and united with the *Sentinel*.

1855.—The Saint Lawrence Plain Dealer, at Canton, by Goodrich & Remington. Still published.

1855, June.—The *Progressive Age*, at Gouverneur, by G. D. Greenfield. Removed to Potsdam in 1856, and called the *Northern Freeman*. Now published as *Courier and Freeman*.

1856.—The Evangelical Herald, at Potsdam, by J. A. Livingston; monthly.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

1801.—The $Waterford\ Gazette,$ at Waterford, by H. L. Wadsworth. Suspended after 1816.

1804.—The Saratoga Advertiser, at Ballston, by S. B. Brown. Soon after changed to the Aurora Borealis and Saratoga Advertiser; in 1810 changed to the Advertiser, and continued several years.

1808, September 27.—The Independent American, at Ballston, by William Child. In 1818 changed to the People's Watch Tower; in 1820 to the Saratoga Farmer; in 1821 to the Ballston Spa Gazette and Saratoga Farmer; in 1822 to the Ballston Spa Gazette; in 1847 to the Ballston Democratic Whig Journal, and in 1848 to the Ballston Journal. Still published.

1810.—The Saratoga Gazette, at Saratoga Springs.

181-.—The Saratoga Patriot, at Saratoga. In 1812 removed to Albany.

1818.—The Saratoga Courier, at Ballston, by W. F. Doubleday.

1819.—The Saratoga Sentinel, at Saratoga, by G. M. Davidson. In 1845 merged into the Republican.

1822.—The Waterford Reporter, at Waterford, by W. L. Fisk.

1830.—The Anti-Masonic Resorder, at Waterford, by J. C. Johnson.

1831.—The Saratoga Recorder and Anti-Masonic Democrat, at Ballston, by D. Tehan.

1830.—The New York Palladium, at Ballston, by A. Warren.

1832.—The Schenectady and Saratoga Standard, at Ballston, by Israel Sackett. Suspended in 1833.

1832, December 1.—The Waterford Atlas, at Waterford, by W. Holland & Co. In 1834 changed to the Waterford Atlas and Manufacturers', Mechanics', and Farmers' Journal. Soon after discontinued.

1839.—The Saratoga Whig, at Saratoga, by Huling & Watts. In 1851 changed to the Saratoga County Press. A daily edition established in 1844.

1840.—The Democratic Champion, at Waterford, by H. Wilbur.

1842.—The Daily Sentinel, at Saratoga, by Wilbur & Palmer. Issued two years—1855–1857—as the Daily Post. In 1859 merged in the Republican.

1843.—The Ballston Democrat, at Ballston, by Newell Hine. In 1853 united with the Northern Mirror as the Ballston Democrat and Mirror. Afterward changed to the Ballston Atlas.

1844.—The Republican, at Saratoga, by J. A. Corey; daily and weekly. January 1, 1859, united with the Republican, and called the Republican and Sentinel.

1844.—The Schuylerville Herald, at Schuylerville, by J. L. Cramer. 1845.—The Stillwater Gazette, at Stillwater, by I. A. Pitman. Published three years.

1845.—The Cold Water Battery, at Stillwater, by I. A. Pitman.

1848.—Old Saratoga, at Schuylerville, by J. L. Cramer. Suspended in 1852.

1849.—The Old Settler, at Saratoga, by A. H. Allen.

1850.—The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald, at Saratoga, by J. White; semi-monthly.

1853.—The Temperance Helper, at Saratoga. In 1856 changed to the Saratogian. Now published daily and weekly.

1853.—Battle Ground Herald, at Schuylerville, by R. N. Atwell & Co. Suspended in 1857.

1854.—The Saratoga Sentinel, at Saratoga, by Allen Corey.

1854.—The Morning Star, at Mechanicsville, by C. Smith & Co. Suspended in 1856.

1856, October.—The Hudson River Chronicle, at Mechanicsville, by Samuel Heron. Suspended in March, 1858.

1857, December.—The Saratoga County American, at Schuylerville, by J. R. Rockwell.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

1807, prior to.—The Western Spectator, at Schenectady.

1809, January.—The Schenectady Cabinet, at Schenectady, by Isaac Riggs. Suspended in 1857.

 $1809. {\bf --The} \ {\it Western} \ {\it Budget}, {\it at} \ {\it Schenectady}. \quad {\it Published} \ {\it ashort time}.$

1810.—The Mohawk Advertiser, at Schenectady, by R. Schermerhorn.

1811.—The Floriad, at Schenectady; monthly.

1812.—The Schencetady Gazette, at Schencetady, by R. Schermerhorn.

1828.—The Schenectady Democrat, at Schenectady, by G. G. & A. Palmer. In 1837 changed to the Reflector and Schenectady Democrat. Now called the Reflector, and issued as weekly edition of Evening Star.

1830.—The Schenectady County Whig, at Schenectady, by C. G. & A. Palmer. Suspended in 1834.

1831.—The Schenectady Standard, at Schenectady, by T. J. Sutherland.

1834.—The Censor, at Schenectady, by students of Union college.

1835.—The Mohawker, at Schenectady, by Riggs & Norris.

1835.—The *Protestant Sentinel*, at Schenectady, by Rev. John Maxon. Published two years.

1835.—The Wreath, at Schenectady, by W. H. Burleigh. Published one year.

1845.—The Antiquarian and General Review, at Schenectady, by Rev. W. Arthur; monthly. Published two years.

1846.—The Parthenon, at Schenectady, by students of Union college; monthly. Suspended in 1847.

1853.—The Schenectudy Democrat, at Schenectady, by Colborne & Clark.

1857, September.—The Schenectady Republican, at Schenectady, by Colborne & Landon.

1859, February 24.—The Schencetady Morning Star, by Colborne & Clark. Soon after changed to Daily Evening Star. Still published.

1859, April.—The Schenectady Daily News, at Schenectady, by F. W. Hoffman.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

1809, June.—The American Herald, at Schoharie, by Derick Van Veghten. In 1812 changed to the Schoharie Herald, and soon after discontinued.

1809, December.—The *True American*, at Schoharie, by T. M. Tillman. Suspended in 1812 or 1813.

1817, June.—The Schoharie Budget, at Schoharie, by D. Van Veghten. In 1820 changed to the Schoharie Republican. Still published.

1818, October.—The $\it Observer$, at Schoharie. Published several years.

1824, January.—The Evangelical Luminary, at Schoharie, by Lintner & Cuthbert. Published one year.

1827, February.—The Lutheran Magazine, at Schoharie; monthly. Published several years.

1830, June 9.—The Schoharie Free Press, at Schoharie, by Duncan McDonald. In 1832 removed to Esperance, and called the Esperance Scatinel and Schoharie and Montgomery Reporter. Suspended in 1835 or 1836.

1838, February.—The Schoharie Patriot, at Schoharie, by Peter Mix. Now published as the Union.

1838, April.—The Star, at Schoharie, by S. H. Mix.

1841.—The Helderbergh Advocate, by W. H. Gallup. Changed in 1843 to the Guardian of the Soil, and published one year.

1847, January.—The American Christian, at Leesville, by J.D. Lawyer. Published a short time.

1852, January.—The Schoharie County Schinel, at Cobleskill, by Hiram C. Page. Afterward merged with the Schoharie Republican.

1854.—The Charlotteville Journal, at Charlotteville, by Furman & Brown. In 1855 removed to Cobleskill and called the Cobleskill Journal. Soon after suspended.

1859.—The Schoharie County Jeffersonian, at Cobleskill, by M. Freeman.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

1828, June.—The Tioga Patriot, at Havana, by L. B. & S. Butler. Published a short time.

1830.—The Havana Observer, at Havana, by F. W. Ritter.

1835.—The Havana Republican, at Havana, by Nelson Colgrove. In 1849 changed to Life in the Country and Havana Republican. Suspended in 1850.

1840.—The Chemung Democrat, removed from Horseheads to Havana in 1840, and to Jeffersons (Watkins) in 1842. Soon after changed to the Democratic Citizen. Suspended in 1850.

1850, June 15.—The *Independent Freeman*, at Watkins, by W. B. Slawson & Co. In 1851 changed to the *Jefferson Eagle* and continued a few months,

1853, April 16.—The Havana Journal, at Havana, by J. B. Look. Still published.

1854, June.—The Watkins Republican, at Watkins, by S. M. Taylor. Now published as Watkins Express.

1855, April.—The Schuyler County Democrat, at Havana, by Averil & Baxter. Published a short time.

SENECA COUNTY.

1815.—The Seneca Patriot, at Ovid, by George Lewis. In 1816 changed to the Ovid Gazette. In 1817 removed to Waterloo, and called the Waterloo Gazette. Continued several years.

1822.—The Seneca Farmer, at Waterloo, by William Child. In 1832 removed to Seneca Falls and united with the Seneca Falls Journal.

1822.—The Waterloo Republican, at Waterloo. Issued a short time. 1826.—The Waterloo Observer, at Waterloo, by Charles Sentell. Subsequently changed to the Seneca Observer. Now published as the Waterloo Observer.

1827.—The Seneca Republican, at Ovid, by Michael Hayes. In 1830 changed to the Ovid Gazette and Seneca County Register, and continued a short time.

1829.—The Seneca Falls Journal, at Seneca Falls, by O. B. Clark. In 1832 united with Seneca Farmer, and called the Seneca Farmer and Seneca Falls Advertiser. Suspended in 1835.

1830.—The Western Times, at Waterloo, by E. P. Mason.

1832.—The Ovid Emporium, at Ovid, by Bishop Orenshier.

1835.—The Seneca Falls Register, at Seneca Falls, by J. K. Brown. Published two years.

1837.—The Seneca County Courier, at Seneca Falls, by Isaac Fuller & Co. Still published.

1838.—The Ovid Bee, at Ovid, by D. Fairchild & Son.

1839.—The Seneca Falls Democrat, at Seneca Falls, by J. T. Miller. Suspended in 1849.

1840.—The Memorial, at Seneca Falls, by Ansel Bascom. Suspended in 1846.

1848.—The Free-Soil Union, at Seneca Falls, by N. J. Milliken. Published one year.

1849.—The Lily, at Seneca Falls, by Mrs. A. Bloomer. In 1854 removed to Ohio.

1855, January.—The American Reveille, at Seneca Falls, by Wilcoxen, Sherman & Baker. Still published.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

1796.—The Bath Gazette and Genesee Advertiser, (a) at Bath, by William Kersey and James Eddie. Published several years.

1815.—The Steuben and Allegany Patriot, at Bath, by Benjamin Smead. In 1822 changed to the Furmers' Advocate and Steuben Advertiser. Now published as the Steuben Farmers' Advocate.

1816.—The Farmers' Gazette, at Bath, by David Rumsey.

1828, April.—The Steuben Messenger, at Bath, by David Rumsey. In 1834 changed to the Constitutionalist, and subsequently to the Steuben Democrat. In 1844 suspended, but revived in 1849 and continued until 1852.

1840.—The Addison Record, at Addison, by I. D. Booth. Suspended in 1842.

1840.—The Corning and Blossburg Advocate, at Corning, by Charles Adams. In 1843 merged in the Steuben Courier, Bath.

1843.—The Steuben Courier, at Bath, by Hull & Whittemore. Still published.

1846.—The Painted Post Gazette, by —— Fairchild. Published one year.

1847, May.—The Corning Journal, at Corning, by Thomas Messenger. Still published.

1848.—The Painted Post Herald, by Hawley & Bennett. Suspended in 1850.

1848.—The Addison Advocate, at Addison, by H. D. Dyer. Suspended in 1849.

1850.—The Canisteo Express, at Addison, by T. Messenger.

1851.—The Addison Journal, at Addison, by R. Denton. Removed to Allegany county in 1852.

1851, November.—The Hornellsville Tribune, at Hornellsville, by Edwin Hough. Still published, daily and weekly.

1852.—The Voice of the Nation, at Addison, by R. Denton. In 1856 removed to Bath, and called the Steuben American. Suspended in May, 1857

a The first newspaper published in western New York appears to have been the Bath Gazette and Genesee Advertiser. The date was 1796. A year afterward one Lucius Carey commenced the Geneva Gazette and Genesee Advertiser, but it soon expired. As late as 1803 the Canandaigua Repository and Advertiser was the only paper in the state of New York west of Utica. It was distributed by a man on horseback. In his saddle-bags he carried about two hundred papers, and over them was a small portmanteau in which was the United States mail for that region of country.—J. F. Babcock, before Connecticut Editorial Association, 1855.

1853.—The Addison Democrat, at Addison, by C. L. Phelps. Merged in the Voice of the Nation in 1854.

1853.—The Corning Sun, at Corning, by Pomeroy & Van Gelder. In 1854 changed to the Elmira Southern Tier Farmer and Corning Sun, and continued until 1856.

1856.—The National American, at Hornellsville, by C. M. Harmon. In November, 1858, changed to the Canisteo Valley Journal.

1857.—The Corning Democrat, at Corning, by C. T. Huston. Still published.

1858.—The Addison Advertiser, at Addison, by Johnson & Baldwin. Still published.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

1791, May 10.—Frothingham's Long Island Herald, at Sag Harbor, by David Frothingham. In 1802 changed to the Suffolk County Herald, and in 1804 to the Suffolk Gazette. Suspended in February, 1811.

1816, October 19.—The Suffolk County Recorder, at Sag Harbor, by S. A. Seabury. In 1817 changed to the American Eagle, and continued two years.

1821.—The American Eagle, at Huntington, by S. A. Seabury. In May, 1825, changed to the Long Island Journal of Philosophy and Cabinet of Variety, and in 1827 to the Portico. Suspended in 1829.

1822, August 3.—The Corrector, at Sag Harbor, by H. W. Hunt. Still published.

1826, September.—The Republican Watchman, at Sag Harbor, by S. Phillips. In September, 1844, removed to Greenport. Still published.

1838, July.—The Long Islander, at Huntington, by Walter Whitman. Still published.

1847, February 17.—The Suffolk Democrat, at Huntington, by Edward Strahan. Now published as the Suffolk Bulletin.

1849, August.—The Suffolk Gazette, at Riverhead. In 1851 removed to Sag Harbor, but returned to Riverhead in 1854. Soon after discontinued.

1857, August.—The Suffolk Times, at Greenport, by John J. Riddell. Still published.

1858, August 14.—The Suffolk Herald, at Patchogue, by Van Zandt & Co.

1859.—The Suffolk Union, at Riverhead, by W. Van Zandt.

1859.—The Sag Harbor Express, at Sag Harbor. Still published.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

1821.—The Sullivan County Whig, at Bloomingburgh, by John J. Tappan. Removed to Monticello in 1828, and called the Republican and Watchman. Still published.

1833.—The Sullivan County Herald, at Monticello, by M. Smith. Suspended in 1837.

1844.—The Sullivan County Whig, at Bloomingburgh, by J. S. Brown. In 1855 changed to the Sullivan County Democratic Republican. Now published as the Sullivan County Republican, at Monticello.

1854.—The Union Democrat, at Monticello, by F. A. Devoe. Afterward united with the Whig.

TIOGA COUNTY.

1810.—The American Farmer, at Owego, by Stephen Mack. In 1813 changed to the Owego Gazette, and in 1844 to the Tioga Freeman. Continued a few years.

1833.—The Republican, published one year at Owego, by ———Chatterton.

1836.—The Owego Advertiser, at Owego, by A. H. Calhoun. In 1852 changed to the Southern Tier Times, and in 1854 to the Owego Times. Still published.

1844.—The Owego Gazette, (a) at Owego, by H. A. Beebe. Still published.

1852.—The Waverly Advocate, at Waverly, by F. H. Baldwin. Still published.

1853.—The St. Nicholas, at Waverly; monthly. Published one year.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

1815, July 4.—The Seneca Republican, at Ithaca, by Jonathan Ingersoll. In 1816 changed to the Ithaca Journal; in 1827 to the Ithaca Journal, Literary Gazette, and General Advertiser, and in 1828 to the Ithaca Journal and Advertiser. Now published as the Ithaca Journal, daily and weekly.

1820, June.—The Republican Chronicle, at Ithaca, by Spencer & Stockton. In 1828 changed to the Ithaca Republican, and in 1831 or 1832 to the Tompkins American. Suspended in 1834.

1826.—The Western Messenger, at Ithaca, by A. P. Searing. Published two years.

1827.—The Lake Light, at Trumansburg, by W. W. Phelps. Published two years.

1828.—The Ithaca Chronicle, at Ithaca, by D. D. & A. Spencer. In 1855 changed to the American Citizen.

1831.—The *Philanthropist* (Universalist), at Ithaca, by O. A. Brownson. Published one year.

1833.—The Trumansburgh Advertiser, at Trumansburg, by D. Fairchild. Published a short time.

1836.—The Jeffersonian and Tompkins Times, at Ithaca, by C. Robbins. Soon after changed to the Ithaca Herald. In 1837 merged with the Journal and Advertiser.

1837.—The Christian Doctrinal Advocate and Spiritual Monitor, at Mott's Corners. Published several years.

1840.—The Tompkins Volunteer, at Ithaca, by H. C. Goodwin. In 1843 changed to the Anti-Masonic Sentinel, and continued a few weeks.

1840, December.—The Trumansburgh Sun, at Trumansburg, John Gray, editor. Published three years.

1843.—The Trumansburgh Gazette, at Trumansburg, by J. H. Hawes. Published a short time.

1846, March.—The Trumansburgh Herald, at Trumansburg, S. M. Day, editor. Published one year.

1848.—The Flag of the Union, at Ithaca, by J. B. Gosman. In 1850 merged with the Journal and Advertiser.

1853.—The Templar and Watchman, at Ithaca, by Orlando Lund.

1856.—Rumsey's Companion, at Dryden, by H. D. Rumsey. Soon after changed to the Fireside Companion; in a few months to the Dryden News; and in 1857 to the New York Confederacy. Soon after discontinued, but revived in 1858 as the Dryden News. Still published.

1856.—The *Tompkins County Democrat*, at Ithaca, by Timothy Maloney. Still published.

ULSTER COUNTY.

The New York Journal and Advertiser, which was removed from New York to Poughkeepsie during its occupation by the British, was published at Kingston from July to October, 1777.

1792.—The Farmers' Register was established at Kingston, by N. Power and W. Copp.

1793.—The Rising Sun, at Kingston, by W. Copp and S. S. Frear.

1798.—The Ulster Gazette, at Kingston, by S. S. & A. Frear.

1805, November.—The *Plebeian*, at Kingston, by Jesse Buell. In 1827 changed to the *Plebeian and Ulster County Advertiser*.

1826.—The Ulster Sentinel, at Kingston, by C. G. De Witt. Suspended in 1828.

1828.—The *Utster Republican*, at Kingston, by S. Curtiss, jr. Published many years.

1828.—The Ulster Palladium, at Saugerties, by Fish & Frary. Subsequently changed to the Ulster Palladium and Manufacturers' Journal.

1830.—The National Pioneer, at Milton, by D. S. Tuthill.

1833, January.—The *Ulster Star*, at Saugerties, by W. Cully. 1835.—The *Ulster County Whig*, at Kingston, by Wallace & Brown. 1837.—The *Kingston Democratic Journal*, at Kingston, by W. H. Romeyn. Still published.

1840.—The Political Reformer, at Kingston, by H. M. Romeyn.

1843.—The Ulster Huguenot, at Kingston, by Cully & Baldwin.

a The publishers claim a direct succession from the Gazette published in 1813. Other authority says the two papers were published as opposition organs several months in 1844.

1846.—The Ulster Democrat, at Kingston, by A. A. Bensall. Daily Chronicle issued from same office.

1846.—The Ulster Telegraph, at Saugerties, by S. S. Hommell. Afterward changed to the Saugerties Telegraph. Still published.

1847.—The Rondout Courier, by J. P. Hogeman. Still published, daily and weekly.

1847.—The Ellenville Journal, at Ellenville, by O. A. Campbell. Still published.

1859.—The Rondout Freeman. Still published, daily and weekly.
WARREN COUNTY.

1813, about.—The Warren County Patriot, at Glens Falls, by J. Cunningham.

1817, ——, at Caldwell, by T. Hoskins. In 1821 or 1822 changed to the Guardian. After several years removed to Glens Falls.

1828.—The Glens Falls Observer, at Glens Falls, by E. G. Sidney. In about two years changed to the Glens Falls Republican, and afterward to the Warren County Messenger. In 1835 changed to the Warren County Messenger and Glens Falls Advertiser; in 1840 to the Glens Falls Gazette; in 1842 to the Glens Falls Clarion, and in 1850 to the Glens Falls Free Press.

1840.—The Glens Falls Spectator, at Glens Falls, by D. Ellis.

1842.—The Glens Falls Republican, at Glens Falls, by M. & T. J. Strong. Still published.

1845.—The Rechabite and Temperance Bugle, semi-monthly, at Glens Falls, by M. & T. J. Strong. Published several months.

1855.—The Star of Destiny, at Glens Falls, by A. D. Milne.

1856.—The Glens Falls Messenger, at Glens Falls, by A. D. Milne. Still published.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1798.—The Times, at Salem, by Mr. Gerrish. Subsequently called the Washington Patriot. In 1810 changed to the Northern Post; in 1827 to the County Post and North Star, and in 1840 to the Washington County Post. Still published.

1802.—The Washington Register, at Salem, by J. P. Reynolds. Published several years.

1819.—The Salem Messenger, at Salem.

. 1822.—The Whitehall Emporium, at Whitehall. Suspended in 1828. 1824.—The Sundy Hill Herald, at Sandy Hill. Still published.

1832.—The Whitehall Republican, at Whitehall, by J. K. Averill.

1832.—The Free Press, at Sandy Hill, by A. Emmons. The Sun, by the same publisher, issued in 1826.

1832.—The Independent Politician, at Sandy Hill, by C. Y. Haynes & Co.

1832.—The Temperance Advocate, at Sandy Hill, by S. P. Hines.

1836.—The Banner, at Union Village (now Greenwich), by Wells & Lausing.

1836.—The Union Village Courant, at Union Village, by Ormsby & Holmes.

1839.—The Union Village Democrat, at Union Village, by J. W. Lawton. In 1842 changed to the Democratic Champion. Suspended in 1846

1840, June.—The Whitehall Chronicle, at Whitehall. Still published.

1840.—The Washington County Sentinel, at Union Village.

1843.—The Washington County People's Journal, at Union Village. Still published.

1843.—The Champion, at Union Village, by J. Holmes.

1845.—The Whitehall Democrat, at Whitehall, by Dudley & Wilkins. 1845.—The Eagle, at Union Village, by J. L. Cramer. Suspended in

1847.—The Whitehall Telegraph, at Whitehall; tri-weekly. Published a short time.

1849.—The Whitehaller, at Whitehall, by W. S. Southmaid.

1849.—The Union Village Democratic Standard, at Union Village, by W. A. McCall.

a The present publishers claim a direct succession from the Republican of 1821, but all authorities say the original paper of that name suspended in 1822.

1849.—The Washington Telegraph. Afterward changed to the Granville Register.

1854.—The Public Ledger, at Fort Edward, by H. F. Blanchard. Afterward called the Fort Edward Ledger.

1855.—The American Sentinel, at Whitehall, by J. E. Watkins.

1856.—The Fort Edward Institute, at Fort Edward, by W. A. Halley; monthly.

WAYNE COUNTY.

1817, November 26.—The Palmyra Register, at Palmyra, by T. C. Strong. In 1823 issued as the Western Farmer and Canal Advocate. Soon after changed to the Wayne Sentinel, and published many years.

1821, August 3.—The Lyons Republican, at Lyons, by George Lewis. Suspended in February, 1822.

1822, May 31.—The Lyons Advertiser, at Lyons, by Hiram T. Day. Successively published as the Wayne County Gazette, the Lyons Argus, the Lyons Gazette, the Wayne County Patriot, and the Western Argus. In 1841 changed to the Lyons Gazette, and in 1855 or 1856 merged with the Democratic Press.

1828, March 11.—The Palmyra Freeman, at Palmyra, by D. D. Stephenson. Soon after removed to Lyons, and called the Countryman. In 1831 suspended, but revived afterward as the Lyons American. In 1836 removed to Clyde, and called the Clyde Gazette. Continued until 1838.

1828.—The Reflector, at Palmyra, by O. Dogberry, jr.; monthly. Suspended in 1830.

1829, November.—The Newark Republican, at Newark, by J. O. Balch. Suspended in 1831.

1830, January.—The Western Spectator and Wayne Advertiser, at Palmyra, by Howard & Shepard. In 1831 changed to the Spectator and Anti-Masonic Star. Removed to Rochester the same year, and merged with the Anti-Masonic Inquirer.

1830.—The Clyde Standard, at Clyde, by E. P. Moon. Published six months.

1838, February.—The Palmyra Whig, at Palmyra, by W. N. & S. Cole. Removed to Lyons, and called the Wayne County Whig. In September, 1856, changed to the Lyons Republican. (a) Still published.

1838, June.—The Wayne Standard, at Newark, by David M. Keeler. In 1839 changed to the New Egis. Discontinued in May, 1840, but revived in the following July as the Wayne Standard. In 1844 again suspended, but afterward revived as the Newark Courier. Subsequently published as the Newark Journal, and in 1854 changed to the Newark Whig. In 1856 changed to the Newark Weekly Courier. Still published.

1843, May 28.—The Palmyra Courier, at Palmyra, by Frederic Mosley. Still published.

1844.—The Clyde Eagle, at Clyde, by B. Frazee. In 1847 changed to the Clyde Telegraph. Soon after discontinued.

1849.—The Northern Methodist Protestant, at Clyde, by an association. 1850, February.—The Clyde Industrial Times, at Clyde, by Payn & Smith. In 1851 changed to the Clyde Weekly Times. Still published.

1850.—The Wayne Banner, at Walcott, by John McIntyre. Removed to Clyde and merged with the Industrial Times.

1853, July.—The Farming Mirror, at Lyons, by R. L. Adams & Co. Published one year.

1855.—The Wayne Democratic Press, at Palmyra. Removed to Lyons the same year. Still published.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

1810.—The Somers Museum was published at Somers, by M. F. Cushing.

1810.—The Westchester Gazette, at Peekskill, by Robert Crombie. Afterward changed to the Westchester and Putnam Gazette. In 1832 issued as the Westchester and Putnam Sentinel. Afterward published two years as the Sentinel, and continued as the Westchester and Putnam Republican. In 1844 changed to the Peekskill Republican. In 1857 removed to Sing Sing, and called the Republican. Still published.

1812.—The Westchester Patriot, at West Farms. Published a short time.

1817.-The Westchester Herald and Putnam Gazette, at Sing Sing. Subsequently called the Westchester Herald. Suspended in 1856.

1832.—The Westchester Spy, at White Plains, by-Suspended in 1848.

1837.—The Hudson River Chronicle, at Sing Sing, by A. H. Wells. Still published.

1845.—The Port Chester Banner, by W. A. McMillan.

1845.—The Eastern State Journal, at White Plains, by E. G. Sutherland. Still published.

184 .- The Westchester and Putnam Democrat, at Peekskill, by Bailey & Marks. In 1851 changed to the Highland Eagle, and in 1858 to the Highland Democrat. Still published.

1849.—The Westchester Gazette, at Morrisania. Suspended in 1856. 1849. - The Westchester Gazetteer, at West Farms, by H. Coggshell. Removed to Mott Haven in 1852, and discontinued in 1852.

1852.—The Yonkers Herald, at Yonkers, by T. Smith. Now published as the Yonkers Gazette.

1853.—The Westchester News, at New Rochelle, by Thomas Towndrow. Removed to Yonkers in 1854. Suspended in 1856.

1856.—The Yonkers Examiner, at Yonkers, by M. F. Rowe. Now published as the Yonkers Statesman.

1856.—The Westchester County Journal, at Morrisania, by James Still-

WYOMING COUNTY.

1828.—The Genesee Register, at Warsaw, by L. & W. Walker. Published six months.

1830, May.-The Warsaw Sentinel, at Warsaw, by A. W. Young. In December, 1831, merged into the Republican Advocate, at Batavia.

1833.—The Attica Republican, at Attica, by David Scott. Afterward changed to the Attica Republican and Genesee Advertiser, the Attica Balance, and the Attica Democrat. Suspended in 1846.

1834.—The Genesee Recorder, at Perry, by G. M. Shipper. Published two years.

1836.—The American Oitizen, at Warsaw, by J. A. Hadley. Removed to Perry in 1837. In 1841 removed to Rochester.

1838.—The Pike Whig, at Pike, by Thomas Carrier. Soon after changed to the Pike Gazette, and continued one year.

1839.—The Watchtower (Baptist), at Pike, by Ansel Warren. Published one year.

1841.—The Perry Democrat, at Perry, by P. Lawrence. Suspended in 1853.

1841.—The Western New Yorker, at Perry, by J. H. Bailey, Removed to Warsaw the same year. Still published.

1843.—The Countryman, at Perry, by N. S. Woodward. Subsequently changed to the Impartial Countryman, and in 1846 to the Free Citizen. Suspended in August, 1847.

1844.—The Wyoming Republican, at Warsaw, by E. L. Fuller. Suspended in March, 1847.

1846, October.—The Attica Telegraph, at Attica, by A. Dinsmore. Published two years.

1848, April.—The Old Eighth Whig, at Attica, by Dibble & Civer. After six months changed to the Spirit of the Old Eighth, and continued until 1850.

1848.—The Wyoming County Mirror, at Warsaw, by A. Holley.

1851, January.—The Attica Atlas, at Attica, by S. Folsom.

1853, December.-The Wyoming County Advertiser, by Horace Wilcox. Published one year.

1855, May.—The Wyoming Times, at Perry, by T. S. Gillet.

1859, March 31.—The Arcade Enterprise, at Arcade, by J. H. Gib-

YATES COUNTY.

1818, May.—The Penn Yan Herald, at Penn Yan, by A. H. Bennett. In 1820 changed to the Penn Yan Democrat. Still published.

1824, December.—The Yates County Republican, at Penn Yan, by E. J. Fowle. In 1834 changed to the Penn Yan Inquirer, and continued two years.

1833.—The Western Star, at Penn Yan, by H. Gilbert.

1833.—The Miscellany, at Penn Yan, by T. H. Bassett.

1837.—The Democratic Whig, at Penn Yan, by W. Child. In 1839 changed to the Yates County Whig, and in 1856 to the Yates County Chronicle. (a) Still published. The Daily Telegraph, issued from Whig office six months in 1846.

1844. - The Democratic Organ, at Penn Yan, by H. L. Winants. Published two years.

1844.—The Dundee Record, at Dundee, by G. J. Booth. Still published.

a The publishers claim 1823 as the date of establishment.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Area, 48,580 square miles; population, 1,399,750; 94 counties newspapers published in 51. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 10; in 1840, 27; 1850, 51; 1860, 74; 1870, 64; 1880, 142. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 13; weeklies, 113; semiweeklies, 3; tri-weeklies, 2; monthlies, 7; semi-monthlies, 4. In each of 40 towns one paper was published; in 13, two; in 5, three; in 4, four; and in 5, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

Printing was introduced at New Berne in 1749. A partial list and summary of the early publications is as follows: (a)

a Prepared by W. W. Holden, Raleigh.

1749.—The North Carolina Gazette was established at New Berne, by James Davis; cap sheet, 14 by 17. Publication suspended in 1761, but revived in 1768. Finally suspended after the commencement of the Revolutionary war. (b)

1764, September.—The Cape Fear Gazette and Wilmington Advertiser, at Wilmington, by Andrew Stewart, succeeded by the Cape Fear Mercury, published by Andrew Boyd. Publication suspended in 1775.

In 1776 there were papers printed at New Berne, Wilmington, Halifax, Edenton, and Hillsborough.

In 1812 there were three weekly papers in Raleigh, one of them, the Register, published by Joseph Gales. There were also weekly papers at New Berne, Wilmington, Edenton, Tarborough, Murfreesborough, Fayetteville, and Warrenton,

The first daily was the Raleigh Register, established in 1851.

b According to Thomas, printing was introduced and the first paper established at New Berne in 1755. The name of the paper and that of its publisher secord with those here given.

OHIO.

Area, 40,760 square miles; population, 3,198,062; 88 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and period- weeklies, 4; tri-weeklies, 8; bi-weeklies, 3; monthlies, 90; semiicals published in 1810 was 14; in 1840, 123; 1850, 261; 1860, 340; monthlies, 18; quarterlies, 11. In each of 128 towns one paper was

cording to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 56; weeklies, 586; semi-1870, 395; 1880, 774. The publications during 1880 were divided, ac- published; in 56, two; in 27, three; in 17, four; and in 24, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1793.—Printing introduced at Cincinnati. Papers were established in the different counties as follows:

ALLEN COUNTY.

1854.—The Gazette, at Lima, by C. Parmeter. Still published. 1856.—The Democrat, at Lima, by D. S. Fisher. Still published. 1869.—The Herald, at Delphos, by D. N. Tolan. Still published.

ASHLAND COUNTY.

1834.—Mohican Advocate and Hanover Journal, at Ashland, by Mr. Rogers. Published six numbers.

1834, December 30.—The Ashland Herald, at Ashland, by J. C. Gilkinson. In 1837 changed to the Ohio Globe; afterward to the Western Phenix, and in 1846 to the Ashland Democrat. Finally merged in the Standard.

1846.—The Standard, at Ashland, by R. V. Kennedy. Consolidated with the Democrat, and called the Ohio Union. Afterward changed to the Ashland Union, and in 1872 to the Press. Still published.

1850.—The Ashlander, at Ashland, by W. B. McCarty. Published two years.

1853, July 14.—The Ashland Times, at Ashland, by L. J. Sprengle. Still published.

-.- The Gospel Preacher, at Ashland, by Professor Sharp.

—.—The Young Disciple, at Ashland, by Professor Sharp.

ATHENS COUNTY.

1825.—The Athens Mirror and Literary Register, at Athens, by A. G. Brown. In 1830 changed to the Western Spectator; in 1836 to the Hocking Valley Gazette and Athens Messenger, and in January, 1844, to the Athens Messenger.

AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

1848.—The Democrat, at Wapakoneta, by H. P. Kelley. Still publighed.

—The Courant, at Wapakoneta, by E. B. Walkup.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

1812.—The Farmer's Watch Tower, at -—, by Corwin & Black. 1824. - The Farmer's Friend, at --, by D. S. Ball. Afterward changed to Ohio and Mad River Journal.

1838, April.—The Western Citizen and Urbana Gazette, at Urbana, by J. Saxton. Afterward changed to Urbana Citizen and Gazette. Still published.

1844.—The Western Dominion, at Urbana, by J. Taylor. Consolidated with the Democratic Expositor, at Springfield. In 1850 changed to Ohio State Democrat, subsequently to Urbana Free Press: in 1863 to Urbana Union; in 1872 to Democratic Plaindealer, and in 1873 to Urbana Union Democrat. Still published.

1860, December 29.—The Experiment, at Lewisburg, by H. D. Gowey. Published a short time.

1861.—The Lewisburg Weekly Magazine, at Lewisburg, by H. D. Gowey. Published six months.

1867, February.—The Mackacheek Press, at West Liberty, by Donn Piatt. Removed to Columbus, and afterward to Urbana. Suspended a few months later.

1868, July .-- The Boomerang, at North Lewisburg, by Mitchell & Gowey. Suspended in November, 1869.

1870.—The St. Paris Independent, at Saint Paris, by Vaughn Bros. In 1871 removed from the town.

1872.—The St. Paris Informant, at Saint Paris. Afterward changed to New Era. Still published.

1873.—The Central Ohio News, at Mechanicsburg, by Church & Baxter. Still published.

1876, January.—The North Lewisburg Star, at North Lewisburg, by J. H. Fluhart. Published six months.

1876, January.—The North Lewisburg Gazette, at North Lewisburg, by Vaugh & Sherrett. Published eleven months.

1878, August 9.—The St. Paris-Enterprise, at Saint Paris, by C. R. Carlow. Suspended in January, 1879.

— .—The Spirit of Liberty, at — , by A. M. Poff.
— .—The Country Collustrator, at — , by Barr & Everett. Afterward consolidated with Mad River Courant and called Mad River Courant and Country Collustrator.

-.-Mad River Courant, at -----, by D. S. Lewis. Consolidated with Country Collustrator.

-.- The Urbana Record, at Urbana, by J. H. Bacon. Published until 1831.

-. The Rattler, at Urbana, by Corwin & Talbott. Published a short time.

-.- The Daily News, at Urbana, by W. H. Gulic. Still published.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

1808, December.—Der Patriot Am Ohio (German), at New Lisbon, by William D. Lepper. Published a short time.

1809.—The Ohio Patriot, at New Lisbon, by William D. Lepper. Still published.

1825, March 25.—The Salem Gazette and Public Advertiser, at Salem, by R. G. Lee.

1826 .- The New Lisbon Gazette, at New Lisbon, by R. Fee. Published six months.

1827, June. - The Columbiana American and New Lisbon Free Press, at New Lisbon, by William Campbell. In 1828 changed to the Western Palladium. In 1854 merged in the Buckeye State.

1832, March 5.—The Aurora, at New Lisbon, by J. Frost. pended in 1856.

1834.—The Inciter, at Salem, by A. Gilbert. Published a short

1835.—The Salem Visitor, at Salem, by W. F. Stewart. Changed to the Ohio Mercury, and published until 1856.

1835.—The Commercial Advertiser, at Wellsville, by L. Caton. In 1841 changed to American Patriot, and in 1842 to the Wellsville Patriot. Suspended in 1866.

1842, April 12.-The Village Register, at Salem, by Davis & Hart. In 1847 changed to the Homes, and in 1857 to the Salem Republican.

1842.—The Wellsville Patriot, at Wellsville, by W. L. Clarke.

1842.—The Self Examiner, at Goshen, by A. Hinchman; monthly. Afterward changed to the Friend of Man. Published a short time.

1845, June 20.—The Anti-Slavery Bugle, at New Lisbon, by the Anti-Slavery Society. Removed to Salem and published until May 4, 1864.

1848.—The Ocean Wave, at New Lisbon, by H. C. Trunick. Published six months.

1852.—The Ohio Educational Monthly and National Teacher, at Salem, by the Ohio Teachers' Association; monthly. In 1860 changed to the Ohio Educational Monthly. Still published.

1852.—The Buckeye, at New Lisbon, by R. D. Hartshorn. In 1854 consolidated with the Western Palladium. Now published as the Buckeye State.

1857.—The Gospel Visitor (German and English), at Columbiana, by Rev. Messrs. Kurtz and Quintz; monthly. In 1866 removed to

1858, May.—The Columbiana Telegraph, at Columbiana, by Black & Watson. Published six weeks.

1858, September.—The Ledger, at Columbiana, by C. H. M. Beecher. In 1862 removed to Pittsburgh.

1861, May 23.—The East Liverpool Mercury, at East Liverpool, by Luckey & Harris. Published one year.

1865.—The Merchants' Journal, at New Lisbon, by J. D. Briggs. Published a short time.

1865, February 17.—The Salem Journal, at Salem, by J. Hudson & Son. Suspended in 1872.

1866.—The Wellsville Union, at Wellsville, by G. W. Foster. Still published.

1867, April.—The New Lisbon Journal, at New Lisbon, by J. K. Frew. Still published.

1867.—The East Liverpool Record, at East Liverpool, by W. G. Foster. Suspended in 1869.

1868.—The Local, at East Liverpool, by ——— Murphy. Published eight weeks.

1869.—The Democrat, at East Liverpool, by E. Bradshaw. January 22, 1876, changed to the East Liverpool Tribune. Still published.

1870, April 14.—The *Independent Register*, at Columbiana, by J. M. Hutton. Still published.

1870, October.—The National Teacher, at Salem, by E. E. White. In January, 1876, united with the Ohio Educational Monthly.

1870.—The Salineville Era, at Wellsville, by J. E. Porter. Published a short time.

1870.—The Wellsville Local, at Wellsville, by D. B. Martin. In 1871 removed to East Liverpool and changed to East Liverpool Gazette. In 1876 changed to the East Liverpool Potters' Gazette, and in June, 1876, to the Potters' Gazette. Still published.

1871, January 1.—The Lectonia Reporter, at Lectonia, by Watson & Steen. Still published.

1871.—The Salineville Miner, at Wellsville, by J. M. Reese. Published a few months.

1872, May 2.—The Salineville Index, at Salineville, by J. W. & J. F. Lacock. In 1878 changed to the Salineville Herald.

1873, March 1.—The Salem Era, at Salem, by Hale & Park. Still 1848 merged in the Plain Dealer.

1845.—The Ohio Universalist and

1875.—Educational Notes and Queries, at Salem, by W. D. Henkle; monthly. Still published.

1875, July 14.—The Columbiana True Press, at Columbiana, by L. & T. S. Arnold. Still published.

1878, April 12.—The Valley Echo, at East Palestine, by Roberts & Co. Still published.

1878, July 23.—The National Greenback, at Salem, by G. W. Cowgill. Still published.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

1844.—The Forum, at Bucyrus, by J. R. Clymer. Still published. 1852.—The Journal, at Bucyrus, by J. Hopley. Still published.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY.

1818, July 31.—The Gazette and Commercial Register, at Cleveland. Suspended in 1819.

1819, October.—The Cleveland Herald, at Cleveland, by Z. Willes & Co. Consolidated with the Daily Gazette March 22, 1837.

1832.—The Advertiser, at Cleveland, by M. Kelley. In 1836 Daily established. In 1841 changed to the Plain Dealer. Still published. 1834, August 20.—The Whig, at Cleveland, by Rice & Penniman. Published two years.

1836, January.—Christliche Botschafter (German), at Cleveland, by the Evangelical Association. Still published.

1836, May.—The Messenger, at Cleveland, by Beck & Tuttle. Published about one year.

1836, May 20.—The Ohio City Argus, at Cleveland, by Smead & Hall. In 1838 changed to the Ohio City Transcript. Suspended in 1839.

1836.—The Gazette, at Cleveland, by —— Whittlesey; daily. March 22, 1837, consolidated with the Herald and called the Daily Herald and Gazette. Still published as the Daily Herald.

1836, September 10.—The *Cleveland Liberalist*, at Cleveland, by Dr. S. Underhill. Suspended in 1837.

1836.—The Cleveland Journal, at Cleveland, by Sterling, Aiken & Penfield. Consolidated with the Ohio Observer at Hudson and changed to the Cleveland Observer. In 1840 removed to Hudson and changed to the Ohio Observer.

1838.—The Daily Commercial Intelligencer, at Cleveland, by B. Andrews.

1840.—The Cleveland Agitator, at Cleveland. Suspended the same year. 1841.—The Daily Morning News, at Cleveland, by Geo. M. Shippen. Suspended the same year.

1841.—The Palladium of Liberty, at Cleveland, by Rev. Mr. Butts. Suspended the same year.

1841.—The Eagle Eyed News Catcher, at Cleveland, by D. L. Wood; daily. Suspended the same year.

1841.—The Daily Morning Mercury, at Cleveland, by C. Hall. Suspended during the year.

1841.—The Mothers' and Young Ladies' Guide, at Cleveland, by Mrs. M. M. Herrick; monthly. Published a short time.

1842.—The Cleveland Gatherer, at Cleveland, by E. B. Fisher. Published a short time.

1842, August.—The Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal, at Chagrin Falls, by Blakeslee & Brainard. Suspended in 1844.

1843.—The Second Adventist, at Cleveland, by T. H. Suread. Suspended in April, 1844.

1844.—The Ohio American, at Ohio City, by R. B. Dennis. In 1848 consolidated with the True Democrat.

1845.—The Spirit of Freedom, at Chagrin Falls, by Doolittle & Calkins. Published a short time.

——.—Labour, at Chagrin Falls, by the Laboring Men's Association. Published a short time.

1845.—The Cleveland Weekly Times, at Cleveland, by P. Baxter. In 1848 merged in the Plain Dealer.

1845.—The Ohio Universalist and Literary Companion, at Cleveland, by C. W. Hudson. Suspended in 1847.

1846.—The True Democrat, at Olmsted Falls, by E. S. Hamlin. In 1847 removed to Cleveland and issued daily. In 1848 consolidated with the American and called the True Democrat. In 1853 consolidated with the Daily Forest City and True Democrat. In March, 1854, changed to the Cleveland Leader. Still published.

1848, January.—The Evangelical Messenger, at Cleveland, by the Evangelical Association. Still published.

1848, January.—The Ohio Farmer, at Cleveland, by F. Brown. Now published as the Ohio Practical Farmer.

1848.—The Spirit of Freedom, at Cleveland. Published a short time. 1848.—The Northern Ohio Medical Examiner, at Cleveland; monthly, Published a short time.

1850, January 3.—The Family Visitor, at Cleveland, by Kirtland, St. John & Knapp. Suspended in 1858.

1850.—The *Temple of Honor*, at Cleveland, by the Order of Sons of Temperance. Published one or two years.

1850.—The Spirit of the Lakes, at Cleveland, by the Western Seaman's Friend Society. Changed to the Spirit of the Lakes and Boatmen's Reporter. Published six years.

1850.—True Kindred, at Chagrin Falls, by Mr. & Mrs. Sanford; monthly. Subsequently changed to Independent Politician, weekly. Published a short time.

1852.—The Cleveland Commercial, at Cleveland, by Hine & Cullaton. Published four years.

1852.—The American Advertiser, at Cleveland, by H. M. Addison. Afterward changed to the Harpoon. Published four years.

1852.—The School Boy, at Cleveland, by F. O. McGillicudy. Suspended in 1855.

1852.—The Forest City, at Cleveland, by J. Medill. In 1853 merged in the True Democrat.

1852, August 7.—Waechter Am Erie, at Cleveland, by A. Therino. Still published.

1852.—The Golden Rule, at Cleveland, by D. M. Ide; monthly. In 1856 removed to Mansfield.

1854.—Brainard's Musical World, at Cleveland, by Brainard & Co.; monthly. Still published.

185-.—The Annals of Science, at Cleveland, by H. S. Smith; monthly. Published a short time.

185-.—The $American\ Magazine$, at Cleveland; monthly. Suspended in 1856.

185-.—The New American Magazine, at Cleveland, by B. K. Maltby; monthly. Suspended in 1856.

1856.—The Cleveland Commercial Gazette, at Cleveland, by E. Cowles & Co. Suspended in 1868.

1856, June.—Der Christliche Kinderfreund, at Cleveland, by the Evangelical Association. Still published.

1856.—The Germania, at Cleveland. Suspended in 1875.

1857.—The Spiritual Universe, at Cleveland. Published one or two years.

1857.—The Daily Review, at Cleveland, by Spear, Dennison & Morrison. Suspended in 1861 or 1862.

1857.—Reformirte Kirchezeitung, at Cleveland, by the German Publishing Company. Still published.

1859.—The Buckeye Democrat, at Cleveland. Published about a year.

1859.—The Agitator, at Cleveland, by Mrs. H. F. Brown. Suspended in 1860.

1859. — Wool Growers' Reporter, at Cleveland, by A. Meader; monthly. Published one year.

1859.—The Western Law Monthly, at Cleveland, by Hayden, King & Elwell. Published one year.

1859.—The Analyst, at Cleveland, by Spencer & Co. Published two years.

1859. - Dodge's Literary Museum, at Cleveland, by O. E. Dodge.

1859.—The Vanguard, at Cleveland, by Denton & Cridge.

1860.—The Ohio Cultivator, at Cleveland; monthly. Published a short time.

1860.—The National Democrat, at Cleveland, by C. B. Flood. Published a short time.

1860.—The Daily Dispatch, at Cleveland, by printers. Published four months.

1861.—The Gleaner, at Cleveland. Published one year.

1864.—The Sunday School Messenger, at Cleveland, by the Evangelical Association. Still published.

1865.—The German Democrat, at Cleveland. Published one year.

1866, January.—Der Sendbote, at Cleveland, by the German Baptist Publishing Company.

1866, January.—Der Muntere Saemann, at Cleveland, by the German Baptist Publishing Company.

1866.—The Christian Standard, at Cleveland, by the Christian Publishing Company. Published two years.

1867, January.—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, at Rochester, New York; monthly. In 1868 removed to Fort Wayne, and in 1870 to Cleveland. Still published.

1868, January.—The Ohio Weekly Review, at Cleveland, by G. H. & E. S. Adams & K. Stone. Changed to the Commercial Review; then to the Manufacturing and Trade Review, and in 1879 to the Trade Review. Still published.

1868, June 20.—The Advertiser, at Cleveland, by Berea Job Printing Company. April, 1869, changed to the Grindstone City Advertiser; January, 1879, changed to the Berea Advertiser. Still published.

1869.—The Evening News, at Cleveland, by the Leader Company.

1869.—The Hardware Reporter, at Cleveland (formerly published at Pittsburgh); October, 1878, removed to Cleveland, by Protzman & Hillerman. Also prints a monthly edition called Export Edition.

1869.—The Living Epistle, at Cleveland, by the Evangelical Association; monthly. Still published.

1869, July.—Das Evangelische Magazin (German), at Cleveland, by the Evangelical Association; monthly.

1870.—Temperance Era, at Cleveland, by J. A. Spencer. Published one year.

1870.—Ohio Spiritualist, at Cleveland, by a company. Published three years.

1871.—Printing Gazette, at Cleveland. Suspended in 1872.

1871, August 15.—Anzeiger, at Cleveland, by H. Gentz. Now published, daily and weekly.

1871, October.—The Sunday Morning Voice, at Cleveland, by W. S. Robinson. In June, 1878, consolidated with Sunday Post, and called the Sunday Voice and Post. Afterward changed to the Sunday Voice. Still published.

1872.—Die Biene, at Cleveland, by William Miller.

1872.—The *Prohibition Era*, at Cleveland, by A. T. Proctor. Published four years.

1872.—The New Era, at Cleveland, by Parker & Co. Published a short time.

1872.—The Real Estate Recorder, at Cleveland, by H. S. Herr. Published one year.

1872.—Pokrok (Bohemian), at Cleveland, by F. B. Zdrubek. Suspended in 1878.

1872.—The Mechanics' and Blacksmiths' Journal, at Cleveland, by J. Fehrenbatch. Suspended in 1878.

1872.—The Coopers' Journal, at Cleveland, by M. A. Foran. Published several years.

1872, December.—The Mission Harvester, at Cleveland. In July, 1874, changed to the Christian Harvester.

1873, January.—Die Sonntagsfreude, at Cleveland, by the German Baptist Publishing Company.

1873.—All Around the Clock, at Cleveland, by ——— Nelson. Afterward changed to the South Cleveland Advocate. Still published.

1873. - The Home Companion, at Cleveland, by Thorpe & Bro.

1873.—The Real Estate Journal, at Cleveland, by J. N. Bebout. Suspended in 1877.

1873.—The *Illustrated Bazaar*, at Cleveland. Published several months.

1873.—House and Garden, at Cleveland, by G. E. Blakelee. Published two years.

1873.—Hygenia, at Cleveland, by Dr. Libbey. Published three years.

1873.—Oberlin New Era, at Cleveland, by Dr. Libbey. Published less than a year.

1873.—The Cleveland Pulpit, at Cleveland, by E. B. Raffensperger. Published two years.

1874, June.—The Earnest Worker, at Cleveland, by the Women's Christian Association; monthly.

1874, July.—The Catholic Universe, at Cleveland, by Rev. T. P. Thorpe,

1874.—The Chagrin Exponent, at Chagrin Falls, by Stranahan & Hohler. Still published.

1874.—Sontaggsblatt, at Cleveland, by J. Kurzer.

1874.—Cross and Crown, at Cleveland, by L. W. Tatum. Published one year.

1874.—The *Columbia*, at Cleveland, by J. Killan. Suspended in 1878. 1874.—The *Cellic Index*, at Cleveland, by Rev. A. Quinn. Published a short time.

1874.—The Lundale Enterprise, at Cleveland, by W. W. Robinson. Published one year.

1874.—Our Youth, at Cleveland. Published one year.

1874.—The Trio, at Cleveland. Published one year.

1875.—The Cuyahoga County Blade, at Newburgh, by L. A. Woodward. Published one year.

1875.—The Household Treasure, at Cleveland, by Waite & Meyel. Suspended in 1876.

1875.—The Irish National Magazine, by W. J. Nicholson. Suspended in 1876.

1875.—The Democratic Sunday Blade, at Cleveland. Published one

1876.—The *Indicator*, at Cleveland, by S. W. Crowell & Co. Suspended in 1877.

1876.—Die Abend Lust, at Cleveland, by the German Publishing Company.

1876, January.—Evangelical Sunday-School Teacher, at Cleveland, by the Evangelical Association.

1876.—Lacamerweide, at Cleveland, by the Evangelical Association.

1876.—My Lesson, at Cleveland, by the Evangelical Association.

1876.—The Little Ones at Home, at Cleveland, by M. A. Beebe. Published two years.

1876.—Maria Hilf, at Cleveland, by J. H. Renfert. Suspended in

1876.—The Pictorial World, at Cleveland, by E. J. Farmer. Suspended in 1877.

1876.—Delnicke Liste, at Cleveland. Published two years.

1876, May.—The Sunday Morning Times, at Cleveland, by J. P. O'Brien.

1877.—The Sunday Post, at Cleveland. In 1878 consolidated with the Sunday Voice.

. 1877, October.—Denuice Novovcke (Bohemian), at Cleveland, by Vaclay, Snajdr & Korizik.

1878, November.—The Penny Press, at Cleveland, by Scripps & Sweeny; daily. Still published.

DARKE COUNTY.

1832, June 25.—The Western Statesman and Greenville Courier, at Greenville, by E. Donnellan. In April, 1850, changed to the Journal. Still published.

1847, April.—The Democratic Herald, at Greenville, by Mehaffey & Lewis. In 1848 changed to the Union Democrat, and afterward to the Telegraph. In 1852 changed to the Mad Anthony, and in 1854 removed to Union City, Indiana.

1854.—The Eagle, at Greenville, by T. Perry. Published six months. 1855.—The Darke County Democrat, at Greenville, by A. G. Clarke. Still published.

1875, May 22.—The Sunday Courier, at Greenville, by G. W. Calderwood. Still published.

DEFIANCE COUNTY.

1844.—The *Democrat*, at Defiance, by J. J. Greene. Still published. 1868.—The *Express*, at Defiance, by F. Brooks. Still published.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1811.—The Western Intelligencer, at Worthington, by Colonel James Kilbourne. In 1814 removed to Columbus and called the Western Intelligencer and Columbus Gazette. The first part of the title afterward dropped. In September, 1825, changed to Ohio State Journal and Columbus Gazette. Daily established December 3, 1839. Now published as the Ohio State Journal.

1812.—The Freeman's Chronicle, at Franklinton, by J. B. Gardner. Published two or three years.

1816.—The Ohio Monitor, at Columbus, by Smith & Griswold. In 1835 merged in the Western Hemisphere.

1825.—The Western Statesman, at Columbus, by Mills & Lewis. In 1828 merged in the Journal and Gazette.

1828.—The National Enquirer, at Columbus, by Horton Howard. Published two years.

1829, July.—The Ohio State Bulletin, at Columbus, by Bryan & Lazell. In 1832 changed to the Columbus Sentinel, and in 1835 merged in the State Journal.

1830.—The Ohio Register and Anti-Masonic Review, removed from Milan, Huron County, to Columbus, by Jenkins & Glover. Suspended in 1833

1832.—The Western Hemisphere, at Columbus, by Gilbert & Melcher. In July, 1837, changed to the Ohio Statesman; Daily Statesman established in 1847; June 22, 1872, daily consolidated with Evening Dispatch. Weekly now published as weekly edition of Daily Times.

1832.—The Thompsonian Recorder, at Columbus, by Jarvis, Pike & Co. Removed to Cincinnati in 1842.

1833.—The Emigrani (German), at Columbus, by Henry Rocder. Published one year.

1838.—The Ohio Confederate, at Columbus, by J. G. Miller. In 1841 changed to the Old School Republican, and continued two years.

1838.—The Cross and Journal (Baptist), removed from Cincinnati (established there in 1831) to Columbus, by George Cole. In 1849 returned to Cincinnati.

1840.—The Ohio Staats Zeitung, at Columbus, by ——— Weistling. Published one year.

1840.—The Straight-out Harrisonian, at Columbus, by Allen, Sage & Beverage.

1840.—The *Tornado*, by R. P. Sage, and the *Auger*, by T. W. H. Mosely, at Columbus.

1841.—The Ohio Adler (German), at Columbus, by Valentine Kastner. Published two years,

1842.—The *Ohio Freeman*, at Columbus, by John Duffy. The *Columbus Herald* afterward published by J. Duffy.

184-.—The Forewertz (German), at Columbus, by Robert Clemen. Published one year.

1845.—The Ohio Cultivator, at Columbus, by B. Batcham. Subsequently removed to Cleveland.

1847.—The Ohio Press, at Columbus, by Eli T. Tappan. Published a year or two.

1847.—The Freeman, at Columbus.

1848.—The *Ohio Standard*, at Columbus, by Hamlin & Garrard. Suspended in February, 1849. In November, 1849, another of same name established by Gale & Cleveland. Suspended in spring of 1851.

1851, January.—The Western Agriculturist, at Columbus, by J. H. Riley & Co.; monthly.

1851, October.—The Daily Capital City Fact, at Columbus, by a company. In 1863 merged in the Daily Evening Express, and continued a short time.

1853.—The Medical and Surgical Journal, at Columbus, by Dr. John Dawson. Suspended in 1866.

1853, December 12.—The Daily Ohio State Democrat, at Columbus, by Knapp, Osgood & Blake. In 1854 united with the Statesman, and called the Statesman and Democrat.

1853.—The Columbian, at Columbus, by an association. In 1856 merged in the State Journal.

1855.—The *Daily Enterprise*, at Columbus, by J. M. Kinney & Co. Published six months.

1856.—The Volks Tribune, at Columbus, by a company. Published several years.

FULTON COUNTY.

1855.—The North Western Republican, at Wauseon, by A. B. Smith & Co. Still published.

GEAUGA COUNTY.

1828.—The Geauga Gazette, at Painesville. Soon afterward removed to Chardon, and changed to the Chardon Spectator. Published several years and then removed to Toledo.

1840, May.—The Geauga Freeman, at Chardon, by J. W. White. In November, 1842, changed to the Geauga Republican and Whig, and in 1849 to the Geauga Republican. In 1854 removed to Cleveland.

1849, December.—The Free Democrat, at Chardon, by Brown & Canfield. In January, 1854, changed to the Jeffersonian Democrat; in January, 1866, to the Geauga Democrat, and in January, 1872, to the Geauga Republican. Still published.

1872, August.—The Western Reserve Times, at Chardon, by Canfield, Eggleston & Bostwick. Afterward changed to the Chardon Times. Published one year.

1874, December.—The Geauga Leader, at Burton, by J. B. Coffin. Still published.

HANCOCK COUNTY,

1836, November 10.—The Democratic Courier, at Findlay, by J. Rosenberg. Still published.

1840.—The Hancock Farmer, at Findlay, by J. Rosenberg.

1845, January.—The Western Herald, at Findlay, by J. T. Ford. In November, 1845, changed to the Findlay Herald. Afterward called the Journal, the Home Companion, the Jeffersonian, the Hancock Jeffersonian, and the Findlay Jeffersonian. Still published.

HARRISON COUNTY.

1818, November.—The Ohio Luminary, at Cadiz, by S. Seigfried.

HENRY COUNTY.

1853.—The North West, at Napoleon, by Orwig & Co. Still published.

1865.—The Signal, at Napoleon, by P. B. Auger. Still published.

KNOX COUNTY.

1813.—The Ohio Register, at Clinton, by Smith & McArdel. In April, 1816, removed to Mount Vernon. Suspended April 15, 1818.

1825.—The Western Aurora, at Mount Vernon, by E. Harkness. Afterward changed to Mount Vernon Gazette. Suspended in 1835.

1827.—The Gambier Observer, at Gambier, by G. W. Myers. Afterward changed to the Western Episcopalian. Still published.

1827.—The Democrat and Knox Advertiser, at Mount Vernon, by——Colerick. In October, 1832, changed to Mount Vernon Democrat and Knox Advertiser, and in 1833 to the Looking Glass and Whig Reflector.

1835, June.—The Day Book, at Mount Vernon, by Charles Colerick. In 1838 merged in the Western Watchman.

1838, April.—The Democratic Banner, at ——, by Bassett & Robb. 1838.—The Western Watchman, at Mount Vernon, by S. M. Browning. Suspended in 1839.

1840.—The Knox County Republican, at Mount Vernon, by J. E. Wilson. Suspended in fall of 1841.

1842.—The Times, at Mount Vernon, by W. H. Cochran. Subsequently called the Republican Times, the Ohio State Times, and the Mount Vernon Republican. Still published as the Republican.

1848.—The Mount Vernon True Whig, at Mount Vernon. Afterward changed to Norton's Daily True Whig. Suspended in 1855.

1858.—The National, at Mount Vernon, by Agnew & Ragnet. Published three months.

1960, December.—The Know County Express, at Mount Vernon, by Agnew & Tilton.

MERCER COUNTY.

1848, August 4.—The Advocate, at Celina, by Smith & Millard. Published one year.

1848.—The Western Standard, at Celina, by a stock company. Afterward changed to the Mercer County Standard. Still published.

1874.—The Observer, at Celina, by J. E. Blizzard. Still published.

MIAMI COUNTY.

1820, July 6.—The *Piqua Gazette*, at Piqua, by W. R. Barrington. In 1837 changed to the *Intelligencer*. Suspended in 1861.

1822.—The Miami Reporter, at Troy, by M. Fairchild. Suspended in 1869.

1847.—The Piqua Enquirer, at Piqua, by D. M. Fleming. In 1860 changed to the Piqua Journal. Still published.

1853.—The *Tippecanoe City Reflector*, at Tippecanoe City, by—Hudson, Published two years.

1860.—The *Miami County Democrat*, at Piqua, by Horton & Teverbaugh. Still published.

1865, January.—The Miami Union, at Troy, by J. W. Defrees.

1866.—The City Item, at Tippecanoe City, by C. Crowell; semi-monthly. Published a few months.

1869, June 10.—The Tippecanoe City Herald, at Tippecanoe City, by
——Horton. Still published.

1874.—The Miami Helmet, at Piqua, by Horton & Teverbaugh. Still published.

1878, April 17.—Der Piqua Correspondent, at Piqua, by J. B. Hemsteger. Still published.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY.

1810.—The Ohio Patriot, at Zanesville, by White & Sawyer.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

1818, April.—The Olive, at Mansfield, by J. C. Gillfinson. Published one year.

1823.—The Mansfield Gazette, at Mansfield, by J. Purdy. In 1832 merged in the Western Herald.

1832.—The Western Herald, at Mansfield, by J. L. Reed. In 1832 consolidated with the Mansfield Gazette, and called the Ohio Spectator. Suspended in 1833.

1832.—The Richland Whig, at Mansfield, by J. & C. Boreland. Published two years.

1836.—The *Ohio Shield*, at Mansfield, by Meredith & Warnock. In 1838 changed to the *Shield and Banner*. Still published.

1838.—The Richland Jeffersonian, at Mansfield, by Marain & Devine. Subsequently changed to the Mansfield Herald. Still published.

1844.—The Morning Pennant, at Mansfield, by Wiley & Tidball.

1844.—The Richland Bugle and Independent Press, at Mansfield, by William Johnson. Published one year.

1851.—The Plymouth Journal, at Plymouth, by E. H. Sanford. In 1853 changed to the Plymouth Advertiser.

1855.—The Galion Weekly Times, at Galion, by J. H. Putnam. Subsequently changed to the Galion Weekly Train; in 1856 to the Galion District Democrat, and in 1864 to the Galion Democrat. Continued a short time.

1858.—The Pioneer, at Shelby, by C. R. Brown. Published a short time.

1859.—The Richland Democrat, at Mansfield, by Kelley & Reisinger. Suspended in 1862.

1862.—The Enterprise, at Shelby, by —— Kenton. Changed in 1863 to the Express, and continued one year.

1864.—The Gazette, at Shelby, by Glover & Bloom. Published three

1865, July 6.—The Weekly Review, at Galion, by H. S. Z. Matthias. In 1871 changed to the Galion Democrat, and in 1874 to the Galion Review. Still published.

1867.—The Shelby Chronicle, at Shelby, by Young & Hill. In October, 1868, changed to the Shelby Independent News, and in 1876 to the News. Still published.

1867, July.—The Advocate, at Crestline, by A. Billow. Still published.

1868.—The Gazette, at Shelby, by T. H. Barkdull. Published four years.

1872, February 28.—The Bellville Dollar Weekly, at Bellville, by Potts & Faus. Still published.

1872, October 5.—The Mansfield Courier, at Mansfield, by A. Sebach. Still published.

1872, October 31.—The Sun, at Galion, by G. T. Ristine. Still pub-

1873, March 20.—The Advocate, at Loudonville, by J. A. Ruth.

Still published.

1873.—The *Independent Democrat*, at Crestline, by Jenner & Reed.
In 1876 removed to Bucyrus.

1873, April.—The Ohio Liberal, at Mansfield, by a company. Still published.

1875.—The Richland Star, at Bellville, by Garber Bros. Still pub-

lished.

1876, July.—The Sunday Morning Call, at Mansfield, by A. J. Baughman. Still published.

1876, December 2.—The Times, at Shelby, by J. G. Hill. Still published.

SANDUSKY COUNTY.

1829.—The Journal, at Fremont, by A. H. Balsley. Still published.

1861.—The Courier, at Fremont, by Willmer & Knerr. Still published.

1864.—The Messenger, at Fremont, by J. S. Van Valkenburg. Still published.

SENECA COUNTY.

1832, August 4.—The Seneca Patriot, at Tiffin, by J. H. Brown.

----.-The Independent Chronicle, at Tiffin, by A. Rawson.

-.- The Tiffin Gazette, at Tiffin, by J. F. Reed. Suspended in 1849.

1840, July.—The Van Burenite and Sencea County Advertiser, at Tiffin, by H. Cronise. Suspended in 1841.

1842, May 6.—The Sencea Advertiser, at Tiffin, by J. C. Breslin. Still published.

1845, November 18.—The Whig Standard, at Tiffin, by G. L. Whaton.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

At Akron, since 1836, 22 periodicals have been issued, as follows: (a) 1836, March 19.—The Akron Weekly Post, by M. H. White.

- .-The Akron Journal, by J. F. Fenn.
- -.- The American Balance, by Smith & Galloway.
- —.—.—The Buzzard, by J. Brownbread.
- -.-Glad Tidings, by Whitney, Davis & Doolittle.
- -.- The Flower of the West, by Allison & Rumrix.
- -.- The Pestalozzian, by Sawtell & Co.
- ----- The Cascade Roarer, by Lane & Co.
- -----Summit Beacon, by H. Bowen.
- -.- The Flail, by L. L. Howard.
- -.-. The American Democrat, by H. Canfield.
- ---.-The Casket and Free Soil Platform.
- --- Free Democrat.
- -.-True Kindred.
- —.—Akron Offering.
- —.—Free Democratic Standard.
- -.-The Whip.
- —.—The Sockdolager.
- -. The School Mistress.

VAN WERT COUNTY.

1860.—The Bulletin, at Van Wert, by J. H. Foster. Still published. 1866.—The Times, at Van Wert, by W. H. Clymer. Still published.

WAYNE COUNTY.

1817.—The Ohio Spectator, at Wooster, by L. Cox. Published about

1820, January 13.—The Wooster Spectator, at Wooster, by Bentley & Clingan. Published seven years.

1826 .- The Ohio Oracle, at Wooster, by J. Barr. Published four vears.

1826.—The Correspondent, at Wooster, by J. Sala. Published a short time.

1826.—The Republican Advocate, at Wooster, by J. Clingan. Consolidated with the Western Telegraph, and called the Democratic Republican. Subsequently changed to the Democrat. Still published.

-.—The Western Telegraph, at Wooster, by M. Barr. Merged in the Republican Advocate.

1832.—The Wooster Journal and Democratic Times, at Wooster. In 1840 changed to the Wooster Democrat, and in 1853 to the Wooster Republican. Still published.

1844.—The Standard, at Wooster, by R. V. Kenney. Published a short time.

1855.—The American Eagle, at Wooster, by H. Coe. Published six months.

1866, December.—The West Salem Review, at West Salem, by Dr. J. Georget; monthly. In 1867 changed to the Medical Review. Suspended

1867.—The True Citizen, at West Salem, by F. G. McCauley. Published three months.

1867.—The Orrville Crescent, at Orrville, by J. A. Wolback. Still published.

1868.—The Home Mirror, at Shreve, by C. M. Kenton; monthly. Changed to the Shreve City Mirror, and afterward to the Journal. Still published.

1868.—The West Salem Journal, at West Salem, by J. Wicks. Published two years.

1871, January.—The Agricultural Commonwealth, at West Salem, by F. G. McCauley. In 1872 changed to the Buckeye Farmer, and afterward to the West Salem Monitor. Still published.

1875. - Evening at Home, at Orrville, by H. A. Mumaw.

1875. - Words of Cheer, at Orrville.

WILLIAMS COUNTY.

1855.—The Press, at Bryan, by P. C. Hayes. Still published. 1863.—The Democrat, at Bryan, by R. H. Patterson. Still published.

WOOD COUNTY.

1833, December 11.—The Miami of the Lake, at Perrysburg, by Scott & Darling. In August, 1838, changed to the Ohio Whig.

1853.—The Journal, at Perrysburg, by J. Timmons. Still pub-

1867.—The Sentinel, at Bowling Green, by M. P. Brewer. Still published.

WYANDOT COUNTY.

1845.—The Republican, at Upper Sandusky. Still published. 1857.—The Democratic Union, at Upper Sandusky. Still published.

a The information given is all that was furnished.

OREGON.

Area, 94,560 square miles; population, 174,768; 23 counties-newspapers published in 21. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1850 was 2; 1860, 16; 1870, 35; 1880, 74. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 7; weeklies, 59; monthlies, 6; semi-monthlies, 1; quarterlies, 1. In each of 18 towns one paper was published; in 11, two; in 1, three; in 2, four; and in 1, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1846, February.—Printing introduced and the Oregon Specialor established at Oregon City.
1848.—The Oregon Free Press, at Oregon City, by George L. Curry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Area, 44,985 square miles; population, 4,282,891; 67 counties—news- | monthlies, 16; bi-monthlies, 1; quarterlies, 16; semi-annuals, 1. papers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 71; 1840, 187; 1850, 310; 1860, 367; 1870, 540; 1890, 973. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 98; weeklies, 678; semiweeklies, 3; tri-weeklies, 4; bi-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 159; semi-

each of 143 towns one paper was published; in 58, two; in 31, three; in 16, four; and in 32, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1686.—Printing first introduced at Philadelphia.

1719, December 22.—The American Weekly Mercury, established at Philadelphia by Andrew Bradford; half cap sheet, 8½ by 14. Publication suspended soon after 1746.

1728, December 24.—The Universal Instructor in All Arts and Sciences and Pennsylvania Gazcite, at Philadelphia, by Samuel Keimer. Cap sheet, 14 by 17. Sold to Benjamin Franklin, who was in partnership with Hugh Meredith, about 1729, when the first part of the title was dropped. Publication suspended for a short time in 1815; re-established, and in 1845 was merged in the Daily North American, which is still published.

1739.—The Pennsylvania German Recorder of Events, at Germantown, by Christopher Sower (or Saur). Published several years.

1741, January.—The General Magazine and Historical Chronicle for all the British Plantations in America, at Philadelphia, by B. Franklin. Published six months.

1741, January.—The American Magazine, or a Monthly View of the British Colonies, at Philadelphia, by John Webbe; 48 pages. But two numbers were published.

1742, December 2.—The Pennsylvania Journal and the Weekly Advertiser, at Philadelphia, by William Bradford; cap sheet, 14 by 17. Publication suspended in 1797.

1743, May.—The High Dutch Pennsylvania Journal, at Philadelphia, by Joseph Crellius.

1744.—The Germantown Gazette (German), at Germantown, by Christopher Sower, jr. (successor to German Recorder). Publication suspended in 1748.

1751.—Die Zietung, at Philadelphia, by Godheart Armbruster. Publication suspended after 1764.

1757, October.—The American Magazine, or Monthly Chronicle for the British Colonies, at Philadelphia, by William Bradford. Publication suspended in 1758.

1762, January.—Der Wochentliche Philadelphische Staatsbote, at Philadelphia, by Henry Miller. Publication suspended in 1812.

1767, January 6.—The Pennsylvania Chronicle and Universal Advertiser, at Philadelphia, by William Goddard; medium sheet, 18 by 23. Publication suspended in February, 1773.

1769.—The Penny Post (magazine), at Philadelphia, by Benjamin Mecom. Published a short time.

1769.—The American Magazine, at Philadelphia, by Lewis Nicola. Publication suspended in 1770.

1771.—The Royal Spiritual Magazine, or the Christian's Grand Treasury, at Philadelphia, by John MacGibbons. Published monthly a few months.

1771, November.—The Pennsylvania Packet, or the General Advertiser, at Philadelphia, by John Dunlap; demy sheet, 16 by 21. Changed to a daily in 1784, and called the Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser.

1775, January.—The Pennsylvania Magazine, or American Monthly Museum, at Philadelphia, by Robert Aitken; 4 pages, octavo. Publication suspended in 1776.

1775, January 24.—The *Pennsylvania Evening Post*, at Philadelphia, by Benjamin Toune; half crown sheet, 9½ by 15. Publication suspended in 1782

1775, January 28.—The Pennsylvania Ledger, or the Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey Weekly Advertiser, at Philadelphia, by James Humphreys, jr.; demy sheet, 16 by 21. Suspended publication in November, 1776. When the British took possession of the city its publication was resumed; but again discontinued when they left.

1775, April.—Story and Humphreys' Pennsylvania Mercury and Universal Advertiser, at Philadelphia, by Story & Humphreys; demy sheet, 16 by 21. Publication suspended in December, 1775.

1791, October.—The National Gazette, at Philadelphia, by Philip Freneau. Suspended in 1793.

Papers were established in other counties as follows:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

1786, July 29.—The Pittsburgh Gazette, at Pittsburgh, by J. Scull & Hall.

1805.—The Commonwealth, at Pittsburgh, by E. Pentland. Afterward changed to the Statesman.

1810.—The Mercury, at Pittsburgh, by J. C. Gilleland.

1821.—The Pittsburgh Record, at Pittsburgh, by Rev. Mr. Andrews. 1823.—The Allegheny Democrat, at Pittsburgh, by J. McFarland.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

1805.—The Bedford Gazette, at Bedford. Still published. 1828.—The Bedford Inquirer, at Bedford. Still published.

BERKS COUNTY.

1789, February 18.—Neue-Unpartheyische Zeitung, at Reading, by Johnson, Barton & Yunginan.

1797, January 17.—The Adler, at Reading, by J. Snyder & Co. Still published.

1816, June 17.—The Berks and Schuylkill, at Reading, by J. S. Richards. Now published as the weekly edition of the Daily Times and Dispatch, established in 1857.

The Democratic Press, at Reading, by S. Myers.

_____. The Jeffersonian Democrat, at Reading, by J. Ritter.

------The Gazette, at Reading, by Gitz & Boyer.

---- The Liberale Beobachter, at Reading, by A. Puwelle.

BLAIR COUNTY.

1833, August 9.—The Aurora, at Hollidaysburgh, by T. P. Campbell. Published two years.

1836, July 2.—The Canal and Portage Register, at Hollidaysburgh, by Scott & Gray. In April, 1838, changed to the Hollidaysburgh Register and Huntingdon County Inquirer; March, 1846, to the Hollidaysburgh Register and Blair County Inquirer; in 1854 or 1855 to the Hollidaysburgh Register and Blair County Weekly News, and in November, 1870, to the Hollidaysburgh Register. Still published.

1838.—The Standard, at Hollidaysburgh, by P. L. Joslin. Suspended for a while, but re-established in October, 1844, as the Democratic Standard. Still published.

1843, January.—The Beacon Light, at Hollidaysburgh, by Traugh & Boggs. In 1845 merged in the Democratic Standard.

1847.—The Blair County Whig, at Hollidaysburgh, by J. L. Slentz. In 1866 changed to the Radical and Blair County Whig, and in May, 1868, to the Blair County Radical. Afterward removed to Altoona, where it is now published.

1849. The Shield, at Hollidaysburgh, by H. Smith. Published a

short time.
1855.—The Register, at Altoona, by W. H. & J. A. Snyder. Pub-

lished six months.

1856, January.—The Tribune, at Altoona, by Allison & McCrum.

Still published as the weekly of the Daily Tribune, established January,

1878.

1856.—The American Era, at Tyrone, by a stock company.

.—The Herald, at Tyrone, by R. Stoddard. Published about one year and suspended, but revived as the Tyrone Star. Afterward suspended, but again re-established as the Western Hemisphere. Suspended in August, 1867, but revived as the Tyrone Herald. Still published.

1866.—The Leader, at Hollidaysburgh, by J. H. Keatly. Published

about one year.

1868.—The Temperance Vindicator, at Williamsburg, by J. P. Thompson. In 1870 removed to Harrisburg.

Thompson. In 1070 removed to Harmona, by J. F. Campbell. In De-1868, May.—The Vindicator, at Altoona, by J. F. Campbell. In December, 1869, changed to the Altoona Sun. Now published as the weekly edition of the Daily Sun, established in December, 1879.

1870, June.—The Blade, at Tyrone, by J. L. Holmes. In November, 1872, changed to the Tyrone Democrat. Suspended in July, 1880. 1873, November.—The Baptist, at Altoona, by Rev. William Codville. Published one year.

1874, June.—The Evening Mirror, at Altoona, by Slep & Akers; daily. In 1879 changed to the Democratic Call, and afterward to the Evening Call. Still published.

1874.—The Core Echo, at Martinsburg, by H. & J. Brumbaugh. Published a short time.

1877, July.—The Musical Advocate, at Altoona, by R. B. Mahaffey; monthly.

1878, March.—Der Deutsche Volksfuehrer (German), at Altoona, by H. Slep. Still published.

1879, May.—The Advance, at Altoona, by T. P. Rynder. Still published.

1879, August.—The Youth's Mirror, at Altoona, by E. J. Slep; monthly.

BUCKS COUNTY.

1800, July 25.—The Farmer's Weekly Gazette, at Doylestown, by I. Ralston. Published about two years.

1800.—The Aurora, at Philadelphia, by F. Bache. Removed to Bristol temporarily.

1802.—The Bucks County Bee, at Newtown, by C. Holt.

1804, July.—The Pennsylvania Correspondent and Farmer's Advertiser, by A. Miner. In 1818 changed to the Pennsylvania Correspondent; in 1824 to the Bucks County Patriot and Farmer's Advertiser; in 1827 to the Bucks County Intelligencer and General Advertiser. Still published.

1805.—The Farmer's Gazette and Bucks County Register, at Newtown. by W. B. Coale. Suspended in 1817.

1816.—The Democrat, at Doylestown, by L. Diffenbach & Co. In 1821 consolidated with the Messenger and changed to the Bucks County Democrat; afterward to the Democrat and Farmer's Gazette, and in 1829 to the Doylestown Democrat. Still published.

1817, May.—The Star of Freedom, at Newtown, by A. Miner. Suspended in April, 1818.

1820.—The Bucks County Messenger, at Doylestown, by S. Seigfried. In 1821 merged in the Democrat.

1827.—The Bucks County Political Examiner, at Doylestown, by Shaw & Bartleson. In 1829 changed to the Bucks County Republican, and in December, 1829, to the Bucks County Republican and Anti-Masonic Register. Published four years.

1827, June.—The *Doylestown Express*, at Doylestown, by M. H. Snyder. In 1827 changed to the *Bucks County Express*, consolidated with the *Reform*, and changed to the *Express and Reform*. Still published.

1835, April.—The Jackson Courier and Democratic Advertiser, at Doylestown, by F. Ross. Suspended in February, 1836.

1835, August.—Der Bauer (German), at Doylestown, by J. Young. In 1841 changed to Der Morgenstern. Still published.

1837 or 1838.—The $Public\ Advocate$, at Doylestown, by F. P. Sellers. Published one year.

1840, August.—The *Literary Chroniele*, at Hatborough. In 1841 removed to Newtown, and in 1842 changed to the *Newtown Journal*. Suspended in 1850.

1842.—The Olive Branch, at Doylestown, by F. P. Sellers. In 1850 removed to Norristown and changed to the Independent. Afterward to the Olive Branch, and finally suspended.

1847.—The Independent Democrat, at Doylestown, by W. H. Snyder. In 1852 changed to the Watchtower. Suspended about 1854.

1849.—The Gazette, at Bristol, by W. Bache. Suspended in 1850. 1850.—Der Religiose Botschafter (German), at Milford Square; semimonthly. In 1860 changed to Das Christliche Volksblatt, and in 1872 to Der Mennonitische Friedenbote. Still published.

1853, summer.—The Spy, at Doylestown, by R. T. Donatt. Suspended in 1854.

1854.—The Star Spangled Banner, at Quakertown, by Overholt & Donatt.

1854, July.—The Bucks County American, at Bristol. In 1856 consolidated with the Burlington American.

1857, October.—The *Gazette*, at Newtown, by W. Bush. Published one year.

1858, March.—Quakertown Press, at Quakertown, by Schaupp & Wenig. In November, 1859, changed to the Educator. In 1863 removed to Turbotville; in 1865 to Williamsport, and in 1872 to Kutztown, Berks county, and published as the National Educator; monthly.

1859, January.—The *Index*, at Bristol, by W. Bache. Published eighteen months.

1859, April.—The Democratic Standard, at Doylestown, by Beans & Keister. Suspended in 1861.

1866.—The Reform (German), at Doylestown, by Dr. Morwitz. Consolidated with the Express.

1868, March.—The Enterprise, at Newtown, by E. F. Church. Still published.

1869.—The *Independent*, at Quakertown, by Pryor. Changed to the *Bucks County Mirror*, and in 1872 removed to Doylestown. Still published.

1871, January.—The Good Templar's Journal, quarterly, at Hulmeville, by Mr. Tilton and Hannah E. Holcomb. Published a short time

1871.—The Squib, at Hulmeville, by W. Tilton. In April, 1872, changed to the Beacon, and in August, 1872, to the Hulmeville Beacon. Still published.

1871, April.—The *Observer*, at Bristol, by J. Drury. Still published. 1872.—The *Luminary*, at Yardleyville, Lower Makefield township, by W. H. Shively. Suspended in 1875.

1873, August.—The Bucks County Gazette, at Bristol, by J. O. Thomas. Still published.

1873, November.—The *Echo*, at Hulmeville, by W. H. Johnson. In February, 1875, changed to the *Keystone Amateur*. Suspended in October, 1875.

1875, April.—Die Demokratische Wacht (German), at Doylestown, by Heist & McGinty. Still published.

1876, January.—Das Himmels Manna (German), at Milford Square, by J. G. Stauffer; monthly. Still published.

CARBON COUNTY.

1830.—The Carbon County Gazette, at Mauch Chunk, by A. L. Foster. Still published.

1833.—The Mauch Chunk Courier, at Mauch Chunk, by A. L. Foster.

CENTRE COUNTY.

1827.—The Democrat, at Bellefonte, by P. Benner.

CLINTON COUNTY.

1838, August.—The Eagle, at Lock Haven, by W. A. Kinsloe. In 1839 changed to the Clintonian. In 1840 suspended for a short time, but revived as the Clinton County Whig. October 17, 1847, removed to Jersey Shore.

1839 or 1840.—The Clinton County Democrat, at Lock Haven, by Wilbur & Shriner. Published a year or two. In 1843 revived by J. R. Eck.

—.—The Clinton Democrat, at Lock Haven, by S. S. Seely. 1849, December 26.—The Clinton Tribune, at Lock Haven, by A. J. Greer. About 1855 changed to the Watchman.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

1836.—The Democrat, at Bloomsburg. In 1869 consolidated with the Columbian.

1857.—The Republican, at Bloomsburg. Still published.

1866.—The Columbian, at Bloomsburg. In 1869 consolidated with the Democrat. Still published as the Columbian.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

1810.—The Weekly News, at Shippensburg, by J. L. Baker.

1835 or 1836.—The *Microcosm*, at Mechanicsburg, by D. J. Weaver. Published a short time.

1835 or 1836.—The School Visitor, at Mechanicsburg, by A. F. Cox. Published a short time.

—.—. The Independent Press, at Mechanicsburg, by ——— Springman.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

1791.—The Oracle of Dauphin, at Harrisburg. Changed to the Harrisburg Weekly Telegraph.

1828.—The *Pennsylvania Telegraph*, at Harrisburg, by T. Fenn. Still published as the weekly of the *Daily Pennsylvania Telegraph*, by Bergner & Co., established October, 1856.

1836.—The Church Advocate, at Harrisburg, by Thomas, Gable & Ross. Still published.

1843, June 7.—The Democratic Union, at Harrisburg, by McKinley & Lescue. Merged in the Pennsylvania Patriot.

1843, about.—The Vaterland Wachter (German), at Harrisburg, by G. Bergner.

—. The Keystone, at Harrisburg, by O. Barrett. Merged in the Democratic Union.

——.—The Reporter, at Harrisburg. Merged in the Democratic Union.

——The Gazette, at Harrisburg. Merged in the Democratic Union.

1850, December 27.—The American Whig, at Harrisburg, by Berg-

ner & Co.; daily. Published one year.

1852.—The Borough Item, at Harrisburg, by Crap & George; daily. Published until 1857.

1852.—The Daily Times, at Harrisburg, by Egle & Co. Changed to the Morning Herald. Published two years and then changed to the Harrisburg Daily Herald. In September, 1858, changed to the Daily Patriot and Union. Still published as the Patriot.

1854, March 4.—The Pennsylvania Patriot, at Harrisburg. Consolidated with the Democratic Union and changed to the Patriot and Union, and afterward to the Patriot. Still published in connection with the Daily Patriot.

- —.—The Harrisburg Democrat (German), at Harrisburg, by Kuhn, Fuss & Weaver. In April, 1853, consolidated with the Lancaster Democrat and changed to the Lancaster and Harrisburg Democrat.
- The Pennsylvania Intelligencer, at Harrisburg, by C. McCurdy.
 The Pennsylvania Reporter and Home Journal, at Harrisburg, by I. R. Diller.
- 1966.—The Pennsylvanische Staats Zeitung, at Harrisburg, by Baab, herausgeber and eigenthümer. Still published.
- —.—The Hamburger Schnellpost und Allgemeiner Deutscher Anzeiger, at Harrisburg, by M. A. Sellers.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

1819, November 8.—The Post Boy, at Chester, by Butler & Worthington. In 1825 changed to the Upland Union. Suspended in 1852.

1827.—The Weekly Visitor, at Chester, by W. Russell, jr. Suspended in 1832.

1833.—The Delaware County Republican, at Darby, by Y. S. Walter. In November, 1841, removed to Chester. Still published.

1835.—The Delaware County Democrat, at Chester, by C. Pierce. Published a year or two.

1843.—The Chariot, at Chester, by Jackson & Flavill. Published a short time.

1850, May.—The *Herald*, at Chester, by S. E. Cohen; monthly. September 13, 1850, changed to a weekly. Soon after discontinued.

1855.—The Delaware County American, at Media, by Vernon & Cooper. Still published.

1856, October.—The Upland Union and Delaware County Democrat, at Chester. Published a few weeks.

1866, October 27.—The Chester Advertiser, at Chester, by Spencer & 1808.—Der Redliche Taylor. Published about two years. June 6, 1868, resumed as the Published until 1831.

Chester Advocate. Afterward changed to the Delaware County Advocate. Still published as the weekly of the Evening Times, established 1876.

1867, October 5.—The *Delaware County Democrat*, at Chester, by D. B. Overholt. Afterward consolidated with the *Democratic Pilot*, and changed to the *Democrat and Pilot*. Still published as the *Democrat*.

1871, June 3.—The Democratic Pilot, at Chester, by Orr & Bowman. Consolidated with the Democrat.

1872.—The Chester Pilot, at Chester, by J. Mullen. November 27, 1873, changed to the Delaware County Mail, and November 27, 1876, consolidated with the Delaware County Paper, and called the Delaware County Paper and Mail. Still published.

1872, June 1.—The Evening News, at Chester, by F. S. Hill. June 17, 1872, changed to the Chester Evening News. Still published.

1876, May.—The Delaware County Paper, at Chester, by J. McFeeters. November 27, 1876, consolidated with the Delaware County Mail.

ERIE COUNTY.

1808.—The Mirror, at Erie, by G. Wyeth. Published two years.

1813.—The Northern Sentinel, at Erie, by R. J. Curtis. In 1816 changed to the Phonix and Erie Reflector; in 1819 changed to the Genius of the Lakes, and removed to Mayville, New York. Suspended in 1820.

1818.—The Erie Patriot, at Erie, by Z. Willis. In 1819 removed to Cleveland, Ohio.

1820, January.—The Erie Gazette, at Erie, by J. M. Sterrett. Still published.

1830.—The Eric Observer, at Eric, by F. B. Barnum. Still published. 1840.—The Eric Chronicle, at Eric, by S. Perley. In 1855 merged in the True American.

1845.—The Free Press, at Girard, by S. D. Carpenter.

1845.—The Girard Express, at Girard, by L. F. Andrews. In November, 1854, changed to the Girard Republican.

1846.—The Commercial Advertiser, at Erie, by J. P. Cochran. In 1853 changed to the Constitution, and afterward to the Daily Bulletin. Suspended in 1858.

1851.—Unsere Welt (German), at Erie, by C. Benson. Afterward changed to the Freie Presse.

1851.—The *Dispatch*, at Waterford, by J. S. M. Young. In 1856 removed to Erie and changed to the *Eric City Dispatch*. Still published as the weekly of the *Daily Dispatch*, established in 1861.

1852.—Zuschauer Am Eric (German), at Eric, by ———— Scheufflem. Still published.

1853.—The True American, at Erie, by Compton & Moore. In 1855 consolidated with the Erie Chronicle.

msolidated with the *Eric Chronicle*.

1855.—The *Northeast Guard*, at Eric. Published a few months.

1855.—The *Museum*, at Edinboro', by —— Lewis. In 1856 removed to Waterford. In 1857 changed to the *Enquirer*, and afterward suspended.

1855.—The Gem, at Edinboro'. Suspended in 1856.

1855. - The Native American, at Edinboro'; monthly.

1859.—The Edinboro' Express, at Edinboro', by H. Lick. Published until December 29, 1860.

1859.—The Express, at Erie, by E. C. Goodrich. Merged with the True American.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1790, July.—The Western Advertiser and Chambersburg Weekly, at Chambersburg, by W. Davison. In September, 1793, changed to the Chambersburg Gazette, and in April, 1796, to the Franklin Repository. In 1840 consolidated with the Anti-Masonic Whig, and published as the Repository and Whig. In 1855 consolidated with the Transcript, and called Repository and Transcript. In 1863 consolidated with the Dispatch. In 1863 changed to the Franklin Repository. Still published.

1806.—The Franklin Republican, at Chambersburg, by W. Armour. Published until 1828.

1808.—Der Redliche Registrator, at Chambersburg, by G. K. Harper.
Published until 1831.

1828.—The Anti-Masonic Press, at Chambersburg, by J. Culberson. In 1828 changed to the Anti-Masonic Whig. In 1840 consolidated with the Franklin Repository.

1831.—The Franklin Telegraph, at Chambersburg, by Ruby & Maxwell. In 1841 changed to the Chambersburg Times, and in 1848 to the Cumberland Valley Sentincl. In 1852 merged in the Valley Spirit.

1846.—The Journal, at Mercersburg, by M. J. Slick. Still published.

1847.—The Village Record, at Waynesboro', by W. Blair. Still published.

1847.—The Valley Spirit, at Shippensburg, by Cooper & Dechert. In 1852 removed to Chambersburg and consolidated with the Valley Sentinel. In 1862 consolidated with the Times, changed to the Spirit and Times, and in 1863 to the Valley Spirit. Still published.

1849, July.—The Franklin Intelligencer, at Chambersburg, by Mish & Shoemaker. In 1853 merged in the Repository.

1853, July.—The *Transcript*, at Chambersburg, by R. P. Hazelett. In 1855 consolidated with the *Repository*.

1853.—The Omnibus, at Chambersburg, by R. P. Hazelett; semi-monthly.

1858, April.—The *Independent*, at Chambersburg, by Hazelett & Wirtz. In 1859 changed to the *Times*. In 1862 consolidated with the *Valley Spirit*.

1861, April.—The Semi-Weelty Dispatch, at Chambersburg, by Merkline & Co. In 1863 merged in the Repository.

1867.—The Valley Echo, at Greencastle, by G. E. Haller. Still published.

1869.—The $Public\ Opinion$, at Chambersburg, by M. A. Foltz. Still published.

1870.—The Keystone Gazette, at Waynesboro', by West & Jacob. Still published.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

1797, July 4.—The Huntingdon Courier and Weekly Advertiser, a Huntingdon, by M. Duffey. Published about one year.

1801, February 12.—The Huntingdon Gazette and Weekly Advertiser at Huntingdon, by J. McCahan.

1809, November.—The Literary Museum and Monthly Miscellany, at Huntingdon, by Smith & Canan; monthly. Published one year.

1829, February 24.—The Republican Advocate, at Huntingdon, by R. Wallace. Changed to the Advocate and Sentinel, and in April, 1841, to the Watchman.

1830, May 29.—The Huntingdon Courier and Anti-Masonic Republican, at Huntingdon, by H. L. McConnell. In 1832 changed to the Huntingdon Courier and National Republican Monitor. Afterward suspended.

1835, September 23.—The Journal, at Huntingdon, by Benedict & Co. In 1859 consolidated with the American, and changed to the Journal and American. Consolidated with the Republican. January 4, 1871, changed to the Huntingdon Journal. Still published.

—.—The American, at Huntingdon, by J. A. Nash. In 1859 consolidated with the Journal.

—.—The Republican, at Huntingdon, by T. N. Cremer. Consolidated with the Journal.

1843, November 22.—The Globe, at Huntingdon, by Mytenger & Gentzell. Still published.

1847.—The Messenger, at Huntingdon, by G. Raymond. Published a year or two.

1853, June 14.—The Standing Stone Banner, at Huntingdon, by Africa & Whittaker. In 1854 changed to the Standing Stone. Suspended in 1855.

1859, August.—The *Union*, at Huntingdon, by R. W. Speer. Suspended in January, 1861.

1861, February.—The Broad Top Miner, at Coalmont, by A. Tyhurst. 1861, March.—The Workingmen's Advocate, at Huntingdon, by Shaw & Miller. Published a few months.

1862, September 3.—The Monitor, at Huntingdon, by A. Owen, Still published.

1870.—The Pilgrim, at Marklesburg, by Braumbaugh & Bro.; semi-monthly.

1874, May 10.—The *Local News*, at Huntingdon, by H. Lindsay; semi-weekly. Still published.

1874.—The *Leader*, at Orbisonia, by Coons & Co. Still published. 1875, August 18.—The *Young America*, at Huntingdon, by O. O. Leabhart. Suspended May 5, 1876.

1876, January.—The Young Disciple (S. S.), at Marklesburg, by Braumbaugh & Bro.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

1838.—The Journal, at Carbondale, by J. B. Mix. Suspended in September, 1841.

1842, May.—The *Gazette*, at Carbondale, by J. S. Joslin. In December, 1844, changed to the *County Mirror*. In 1845 removed to Providence, same county.

1845.—The *Democrat*, at Carbondale, by Joslin & Benedict. In 1849 changed to the *Lackawanna Citizen and Carbondale Democrat*, and in 1850 to the *Lackawanna Citizen*. Suspended April 1, 1854.

1849, January 20.—The Lackawanna Journal, at Carbondale, by G. M. Reynolds. February 28, 1851, changed to the Carbondale Transcript and Lackawanna Journal. Suspended May 1, 1857.

1852.—The Lackawanna Herald, at Scranton, by C. E. Lathrop. In 1856 united with the Spirit of the Valley and changed to the Herald of the Union.

1854, August.—The *Democrat*, at Carbondale, by Alleger & Adams. Suspended in January, 1855.

1855, June.—The Democratic Standard and Know-Nothing Expositor, at Carbondale, by J. J. Allen. Suspended September 17, 1855.

1855.—The Tri-Weekly Experiment, at Scranton, by F. Dudley. Published three months.

1856.—The Republican, at Scranton, by F. Smith. Still published as the weekly of the Daily Republican, established 1867.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

1751.———— (German and English), at Lancaster, by Miller & Holland.

1794, June.—The Journal, at Lancaster, by Wilcox & Hamilton. In 1839 merged in the Intelligencer.

1799.—The Intelligencer, at Lancaster, by W. & T. Dickson. In September, 1839, consolidated with the Journal under the title of the Intelligencer and Journal. Still published as the weekly of the Paily Intelligencer, established August, 1864.

1808.—Der Volksfreund (German), at Lancaster, by William Hamilton. In 1838 consolidated with Der Beobachter and changed to Der Volksfreund und Beobachter. Still published.

1808, September.—The Gleaner, or Monthly Magazine, at Lancaster, by Potts & Greer. Published one year.

1812.—The Lancaster Gazette, at Lancaster, by H. Maxwell. Published several years.

1816.—The Pilot, at Marietta, by J. Huss. In 1825 changed to the Pioneer, and in 1831 to the Columbia Spy. Still published at Columbia.

1816 or 1818.—The Ladies' Visitor, at Marietta, by William Pierce; monthly. Published two or three years.

1821.—The Free Press, at Lancaster, by M. Kelley.

1821.—The American Standard, at Lancaster, by S. C. Stambaugh. 1828, June.—The Anti-Masonic Herald, at New Holland, by Fenn & Vesey. In April, 1829, removed to Lancaster. In 1834 united with the Examiner.

1829 or 1830.—The Anti-Masonic Opponent, at Lancaster, by C. Jacobs. 1829 or 1830.—The Standard of Liberty, at Lancaster, by H. W. Ville.

1830.—The *Columbia Courant*, at Columbia, by Sheaff & Heinitsh. Still published.

1830.—The Examiner, at Lancaster, by S. Wagner. In 1834 consolidated with the Herald under the title of Examiner and Herald. In 1864 with the Union, and issued semi-weekly.

——.—The Herald, at Lancaster. In June, 1834, consolidated with the Examiner.

1831.—The Bethania Palladium, at Bethania, by R. Chambers. Published two or three years.

1832.—The Marietta Advocate, at Marietta, by W. R. McCary. Published four years and removed to Lewistown.

1833, June.—The *Incitor*, at Lancaster, by A. Gilbert; monthly. Published one year.

1833 or 1834.—The Lancaster Miscellany, at Lancaster, by R. Conyngham

1834, May.—The *Union*, at Lancaster, by J. L. Boswell. In November, 1851, merged in the *Independent Whig*.

1835.—The Wahre Americaner (German), at Lancaster, by F. Frank. In 1840 changed to the Wahre Democrat.

——.—Der Beobachter, at Lancaster, by S. Wagner. In 1838 consolidated with Der Volksfreund.

1839.—The *Old Guard*, at Lancaster, by a joint stock company. Soon afterward merged in the *Examiner*.

1839, August.—The Semi-Weekly Gazette, at Lancaster, by Bryson, Pearsol & Wimer. Four months later changed to the Age. Published until the latter part of 1842.

——.—The Working Men's Press, at Lancaster, by J. Myers. In 1846 consolidated with the American Republican.

1841 or 1842.—The Washingtonian, at Marietta, by Goodman & Taylor. Changed to the Orb, and afterward to the Ant.

1843, February.—The Express, at Lancaster, by J. H. Pearsol.

1844, January.—The Moral Reformer, at Lancaster, by Rev. H. Miller. Afterward changed to the American Reformer. Suspended in 1845.

1844, April.—The Argus, at Marietta, by Goodman & Baker. Published three years.

1844.—The American Republican, at Lancaster, by D. S. Keiffer. In 1846 consolidated with the Working Men's Press. In 1859 merged in the Inquirer.

1844, May.—The Lancaster Democrat, at Lancaster, by H. Hays.

1844, about.—The *Little Missionary*, at Marietta, by J. F. Weishampel; semi-monthly. Published one year.

1845.—The Lancaster County Farmer, at Lancaster, by E. Bowen. Changed to the Farmer and Literary Gazette, and about 1849 merged in the Examiner.

1846, June.—The Tribune and Advertiser, at Lancaster, by R. W. Middleton. In 1848 united with the Union under the title of Union and Tribune.

1848, January.—The Lancasterian, at Lancaster, by M. D. Holbrook. October 12, 1855, united with the Intelligencer.

1849, January.—The Guardian, at Lancaster, by Rev. H. Harbaugh; monthly. Formerly published at Lewisburg.

1850, December.—The *Bee*, at Strasburg, by M. M. Rohrer. Suspended the latter part of 1856.

1851, November.—The Independent Whig, at Lancaster, by a joint stock company. In 1855 published semi-weekly.

1852, January.—The *Pennsylvania School Journal*, at Lancaster, by T. H. Burrowes; monthly. Still published.

1852.—The Mechanics' Counsellor, at Lancaster, by E. H. Rauch; monthly. Published one year.

1853, May.—The Inland Daily, at Lancaster, by a stock company. Changed to the Inland Daily Times. Suspended in 1858.

1853, December.—The *Public Register*, at Lancaster, by H. A. Rockafield. In June, 1854, changed to the *Public Register and American Citizen*. Afterward consolidated with the *Press*.

1854, March.—The Mount Joy Herald, at Mount Joy, by F. H. Stauffer. Still published.

1854, April.—The Mariettian, at Marietta, by a joint stock company.
1855.—The Inland Weekly, at Lancaster, by a joint stock company.
In 1858 changed to the Lancaster Union. In January, 1863, consolidated with the Examiner.

1855.—The Conestoga Chief, at Lancaster, by H. L. Goodall.

1858.—The Manheim Sentinel, at Manheim, by S. Ensminger. Still published.

1858.—The *Herald*, at Strasburg, by W. J. Kauffman. Published until the spring of 1861.

1858, October.—The Temperance Advocate, at Lancaster, by E. S. Speaker. Published three years.

1859, January.—The *Inquirer*, at Lancaster, by Wylie & Co. In September, 1859, consolidated with the *American Press and Republican*. Now published as the *Inquirer*.

1859.—The Gospel Publisher, at Lancaster, by Rev. J. Winebrenner. Formerly published at Harrisburgh. Established in 1836; afterward suspended, and in 1846 revived as the Church Advocate. In 1859 removed to Lancaster.

1859 or 1860.—The Page Monthly, at Millerstown, by B. H. Hershev.

1859 or 1860.—The Normal Weekly, at Millerstown.

1860.—The Educational Record, at Lancaster, by S. B. Markley; monthly.

1862, July.—The Daily Inquirer, at Lancaster, by S. A. Wylie. Suspended February 3, 1864.

1864.—The *Trumpet*, at Elizabethtown, by B. H. Lehman. Afterward changed to the *Gazette*. In April, 1869, removed to Mount Vernon, Huntingdon county, and published as the *News*.

1866, July.—The Monthly Circular, at Lancaster, by the Good Templars. In July, 1868, changed to the Keystone Good Templar and published semi-monthly. In December, 1868, changed to a weekly.

1867, January.—The Sunday School Gem, at Lancaster; from the office of the Church Advocate; monthly.

1868.—The Voice of Truth, by Warner & Kafroth; monthly.

1868, June.—The Daily Spy, at Columbia, by A. M. Rambo & Son. 1869, January.—The Lancaster Farmer, at Lancaster, under the auspices of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society; monthly. Still

1869, April.—The Mechanic's Advocate, at Lancaster, by Snyder, Wylie & Snyder; monthly.

LEBANON COUNTY.

1814.—Der Wahre Demokrat und Volks Advokat, at Lebanon, by J. Hartman. Still published.

1836.—The Lebanon Courier, at Lebanon, by G. Frysinger. Still published.

LEHIGH COUNTY.

1810.—Der Unabhaengische Republicaner, at Allentown. Still published.

1812.—Der Friedenbote, at Allentown. Still published.

1828.—Der Lecha Patriot, at Allentown, by R. Guth.

.—. The Lehigh Bulletin, at Allentown, by J. Royer.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

1795.—The Herald of the Times, at Wilkesbarre. In November, 1797, changed to the Wilkesbarre Gazette. Published until 1801.

1801.—The Luzerne Federalist, at Wilkesbarre, by Asher Miner. In 1811 changed to the Gleaner. Suspended in 1818.

1810.—The Susquehanna Democrat, at Wilkesbarre, by S. Maffett. Suspended about 1835.

1813.—The *Literary Visitor*, at Wilkesbarre, by S. Butler. Suspended in July, 1815.

1818.—The Wyoming Herald, at Wilkesbarre, by S. Butler. In 1835 merged in the Wyoming Republican.

1828.—The Republican Farmer, at Wilkesbarre, by Pettibone & Held. In 1839 consolidated with the Wyoming Republican. In 1852 merged in the Luzerne Union.

1832.—The Wyoming Republican, at Kingston, by S. D. Lewis. In 1835 consolidated with the Herald. In 1837 removed to Wilkesbarre, and in 1839 united with the Republican Farmer.

1832.—The Anti-Masonic Advocate, at Wilkesbarre, by S. Worthington. In 1838 changed to the Wilkesbarre Advocate, and in 1853 to the Record of the Times.

1834.—The Mountaineer, at Conyngham, by J. A. Gordon. Published eighteen months.

1840.—The Northern Pennsylvania, at Wilkesbarre, by W. Bolton. Published one year, and then removed to Tunkhannock, Wyoming county.

1840.—The Truth, at Wilkesbarre, by B. C. Denison. Afterward changed to the Democratic Truth.

1840.—The Wasp, at Wilkesbarre, by Burdock & Boneset.

1841.—The Democratic Watchman (German), at Wilkesbarre, by J. Waelder. Still published.

1845.—The Luzerne Democrat, at Wilkesbarre, by L. L. Tate. In 1852 changed to the Luzerne Union.

1850.—The Gazette, at Pittston, by Richards & Phillips. Still published.

1552.—The *True Democrat*, at Wilkesbarre, by Barnum & Beaumont. In 1853 changed to the *Democratic Expositor*. In 1855 removed to Scranton and published as the *Spirit of the Valley*.

1855.—The Herald, at Pittston, by E. S. Neibell. Published a few

1857, May.—The Advance, at Wilkesbarre, by R. H. Willoughby. In September, 1858, changed to the Weekly Advance.

1858.—The Guardian, at Kingston, by Kitchen & Denn. Subsequently removed to Plymouth and changed to the Plymouth Register.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

1802.—The Lycoming Gazette, at Williamsport, by W. F. Buyers. June 21, 1837, consolidated with the Chronicle and changed to the Gazette and Chronicle. June 20, 1838, changed to the Lycoming Gazette. Still published.

1815.—The Lycoming Advertiser, at Williamsport, by Simpson & Gale. Published six months.

1827, January 8.—The West Branch Courier, at Jersey Shore, by D. Gotshall. Suspended about 1830.

1828.—The Nose, at Jersey Shore, by W. Piatt, jr. Published a short time.

1829, September 26.—The Lycoming Chronicle, at Williamsport, by A. B. Cummings. June 21, 1837, consolidated with the Gazette.

1830.—The Anti-Masonic Advocate, at Jersey Shore, by Alexander Hamilton. Suspended in 1835.

1831, October 9.—The Telegraph, at Muncy, by J. P. Patterson. Published until 1841.

1836, July.—The Free Press, at Williamsport, by R. F. Middleton. Suspended about 1838.

 $1\bar{s}39.$ —The Freeman, at Williamsport, by J. R. Eck. Suspended in 1840.

1840.—The West Branch Republican, at Williamsport, by W. P. & J. R. Coulter. Published until 1842.

1841, April 10.—The Luminary, at Muncy, by W. P. I. & G. L. I. Painter. Still published.

1842.—The Lycoming Sentinel, at Williamsport, by J. Sloan. Published one year.

1843.—The North Pennsylvanian, at Williamsport, by J. F. Carter. Published six months.

1844.—The Olive Branch, at Muncy, by J. M. Newson. Published a short time.

1845.—The Jackson Democrat, at Williamsport, by Newson & Armstrong. Published one year.

1846, January.—The Jersey Shore Republican, at Jersey Shore, by S. S. Seely. Suspended in October, 1850, but revived in 1851.

1851.—The Lycoming Democrat, at Williamsport, by J. F. Carter. Suspended in the fall of 1852.

1852.—The *Independent Press*, at Williamsport, by J. W. Barret. Suspended in 1855, but revived in 1856.

1854, June 29.—The News-Letter, at Jersey Shore, by Seely & Me-

1855, May 15.—The National Vidette, at Jersey Shore, by H. J. B. & L. J. Cummings. Published a short time.

MERCER COUNTY.

1811.—The Western Press, at Mercer, by J. Harrington. Still published.

1841.—The Dispatch, at Mercer. Still published.

1864.—The Herald, at Sharon. Still published.

1868.—The Times, at Sharon. Still published.

1870.—The Advertiser, at Sharpsville. Still published.

1871.—The Advance Argus, at Greenville. Still published.

1874.—The News, at Sandy Lake. Still published.

1875.—The Eagle, at Sharon. Still published as the weekly of the Daily Eagle, established in 1876.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

1810.—The Gazette, at Lewistown. Still published.

1846.—The True Democrat, at Lewistown.

----- The Democratic Standard, at Lewistown.

MONROE COUNTY.

1830.—The Monroe Democrat, at Stroudsburg, by R. Hannum. Still published.

1843.—The Jeffersonian Republican, at Stroudsburg, by School & Spearing. Still published.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1799, June 14.—The Norristown Gazette, at Norristown, by D. Sower. In 1800 changed to the Norristown Herald. Now published in connection with the Daily Herald, established December 20, 1869.

1801.—The Norristown Register, at Norristown. Still published.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

1797 or 1798.—The Northumberland Gazette, at Northumberland, by A. Kennedy. Suspended in 1819.

1800.—Der Freyheitsvogel, at Sunbury, by ———— Breyvogel. Published one year.

1803.—The Republican Argus, at Northumberland, by J. Binns. Published until 1816 or 1817.

1810.—The Easton Sentinel, at Easton, by J. A. Dunlap.

---.--Unabhaengiger Democrat, at Easton, by J. A. Dunlap.

1812.—The Northumberland Republican (German), at Sunbury, by J. C. Youngman. Four years later changed to the North Western I'vest; afterward to the Canal Boat, and in 1832 to the Workingmen's Advocate, and published in English. In 1838 changed to the Gazette.

1812.—The Times, at Sunbury, by W. F. Byers. Changed to the Gazetteer. Suspended in 1833.

1816, September 21.—The Miltonian, at Milton, by H. Frick. Still published.

1826, February 26.—The States Advocate, at Milton, by Tweed & Kincaid. Suspended in November, 1838.

1826.—The Democrat and Argus, at Easton, by W. A. Hutter.

—.—The Easton Standard, at Easton, by ——Sanders.

1834, September 3.—The West Branch Farmer and True Democrat, at Milton, by M. Sweeny. Published two or three years.

1837, November 20.—The Northumbrian, at Milton, by H. A. Kerr. Published a short time.

1838.—The Mitton Ledger, at Milton, by H. A. Kerr. Suspended in

—.—The Beacon, at Sunbury, by G. Lathey.

----. The Emporium, at Sunbury, by E. Grassman.

1840.—The American, at Sunbury, by Masser & Eisely.

1844, December.—The Advocate and Day Spring, at Milton, by Rev. W. H. T. Barnes. Published two years.

1845.—The German American, at Sunbury, by Masser & Eisely.

1849 or 1850.—The West Branch Intelligencer, at McEwensville, by

- Case. Published eight months.

1852, April.—The Democrat, at Milton, by J. R. Eck.

1856, January.—The German Democrat, at Sunbury, by Bachman &

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

1825.—The Miner's Journal, at Pottsville, by B. Bannon. Now published as the weekly of the Daily Journal, established 1869.

---- Die Stimmedes Volks (German), at Orwigsburgh.

-.-The Pottsville Emporium, at Pottsville, by E. O. Jackson.

—.—The Anthracite Gazette, at Pottsville, by Wynkoop & Kershner.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

1816, February.—The Centinel, at Montrose, by J. Clarke. In 1818 changed to the Montrose Gazette; in 1823 consolidated with the Susquehanna County Herald, and in December, 1825, merged in the Register.

1820, June.—The Messenger, at Montrose, by A. C. Wildie. In 1821 changed to the Susquehanna County Herald; in 1823 consolidated with the Montrose Gazette.

1824.—The Repository, at Montrose, by J. Catlin; semi-monthly.

1824.—The Susquehanna County Republican, at Montrose, by J. Fuller. In December, 1825, merged with the Register.

1824.—The Register, at Montrose, by Dimmock & Fuller. In 1825 consolidated with the Gazette, and in 1825 with the Republican, and changed to the Susquehanna Register. In 1832 changed to the Susquehanna Register and Northern Pennsylvanian; in 1835 again to the Susquehanna Register; in 1836 to the Susquehanna Register and Northern Farmer, and in 1855 to the Independent Republican. Still published.

1825.—The Christian Magazine, at Montrose, by Elder Dimmock; monthly. In 1826 changed to the Baptist Mirror and Christian Magazine. Suspended in September, 1827.

1827.—The Candid Examiner, at Montrose, by Peck & Marsh.

1828.—The Republican, at Dundaff, by A. Wilson. In 1832 removed to Carbondale and changed to the Northern Pennsylvanian. In 1840 removed to Wilkesbarre.

1831, November.—The Independent Volunteer, at Montrose, by I. Miller. In 1832 changed to the Democratic Volunteer; afterward to the Independent Volunteer; in 1838 to the Montrose Volunteer. In 1840 consolidated with the North Star, and published as the Montrose Volunteer and North Star. In 1842 changed to the Montrose Volunteer. Suspended in January, 1844.

1832.—The Herald of Gospel Truth and Watchman of Liberty, at Montrose, by Peck & Rogers. Published one year.

1836, June.—The Spectator and Freeman's Journal, at Montrose. Published eighteen months.

1840.—The North Star, at Montrose, by Carr & Meylert. Published six months and then merged in the Montrose Volunteer.

1844, January.—The Northern Democrat, at Montrose, by Fuller & Turrell. In January, 1849, changed to the Montrose Democrat. Still published.

1847.—The People's Advocate, at Montrose, by F. Lusk. Suspended

1847.—The Gospel Missionary, at Montrose, by Rev. J. S. Palmer.

1856.—The Northern Pennsylvanian, at Susquehanna Depot, by Bennett & Rowley. In 1865 removed to Great Bend, and in 1870 to New

1869, May.—The Susquehanna Journal, at Susquehanna Depot. Still published.

TIOGA COUNTY.

1824.—The Pioneer, at Wellsboro'.

UNION COUNTY.

1824.—The News-Letter, at Lewisburg, by W. Carothers. Published eighteen months.

1829, May 5.—The Union Hickory, at Lewisburg, by W. Carothers. Suspended April 13, 1830.

1830, May 1.—The Journal, at Lewisburg, by D. Gotshall. Suspended February 22, 1834.

1835, June 20.—The Democrat, at Lewisburg, by G. R. Barrett. Suspended May, 1836.

1836.—The Standard, at Lewisburg, by D. G. Fitch. Suspended

-The People's Advocate, at Lewisburg, by J. Kelchner. Suspended April 12, 1841.

1841.—The Independent Press, at Lewisburg, by ——— Sweetman. Suspended December 16, 1842.

1843, September 23.—The Ghronicle, at Lewisburg, by Shriner & Burkenbine. Still published.

1845.—The Humorist, at Lewisburg, by Nesbit & Co. Published a short time.

1850, January.—The Guardian, at Lewisburg, by Rev. H. Harbaugh; monthly. Published one year and removed to Lancaster.

1850, September.—The Democrat, at Lewisburg, by S. Shriner. Suspended 1854.

1851.—The Union Weekly Whig, at Lewisburg, by Nesbit & Bower. Published one year.

1855, July 31.—The Union Argus, at Lewisburg, by Ziebach &

1856, April.—The American Flag, at New Berlin. Published ten months.

WAYNE COUNTY.

1818 .- The Wayne County Mirror, at Bethany.

RHODE ISLAND.

Area, 1,085 square miles; population, 276,531; 5 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 7; in 1840, 16; 1850, 19; 1860, 26; 1870, 32; 1880, 44. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 8; weeklies, 31; semi-weeklies, 1; bi-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 3. In each of 10 towns one paper was published; in 1 town, three; in 2 towns, four; and in 1 town, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1732, September 27.—Printing introduced, and the Rhode Island Gazette established at Newport, by James Franklin; post sheet, 14 by 17. Publication suspended in May, 1733.

1758; September.—The Newport Mercury, at Newport, by James Franklin; crown sheet, 15 by 19. Still published.

1762, October 20.—The Providence Gazette and County Journal, at Providence, by William Goddard; crown sheet, 15 by 19.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

papers published in 32. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 10; in 1840, 17; 1850, 46; 1860, 45; 1870, 55; 1880, 82. The publications during 1880 were divided, accord- more.

Area, 30,170 square miles; population, 995,577; 33 counties—news- | ing to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 4; weeklies, 70; semiweeklies, 1; tri-weeklies, 3; monthlies, 3; quarterlies, 1. In each of 25 towns one paper was published; in 14, two; and in 3, five or

SOUTH CAROLINA-Continued.

EARLY HISTORY.

1730.—Printing introduced at Charleston.

1732, January 8.—The South Carolina Gazette, established at Charleston, by Thomas Whitmarsh. Publication suspended within a year. 1734, February.—The South Carolina Gazette, at Charleston, by Lewis

Timothy; half-cap sheet, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 14. After several temporary suspensions, the publication finally ceased to exist in 1800.

1758.—The South Carolina and American General Gazette, at Charleston, by Robert Wells; medium sheet, 18 by 23. Publication suspended in 1780.

1765, November.—The South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal, at Charleston, by Charles Crouch; demy sheet, 16 by 21. Publication suspended at the Revolution.

TENNESSEE.

Area, 41,750 square miles; population, 1,542,359; 94 counties—newspapers published in 70. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 6; in 1840, 46; 1850, 50; 1860, 83; 1870, 91: 1850, 193. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 12; weeklies, 154; semi-weeklies, 2; monthlies, 16; semi-monthlies, 6; bi-monthlies, 1; quarterlies,

Area, 41,750 square miles; population, 1,542,359; 94 counties—news- | 2. In each of 50 towns one paper was published; in 21, two; in 8

EARLY HISTORY.

1793.—Printing introduced, and the *Knoxville Gazette* established at Knoxville, by R. Roulstone.

TEXAS.

Area, 262,290 square miles; population, 1,591,749; 226 counties—newspapers published in 119. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1850 was 34; in 1860, 89; 1870, 112; 1880, 280. The publications during 1830 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 39; weeklies, 231; semi-weeklies, 2; tri-weeklies, 1; monthlies, 14; semi-monthlies, 2. In each of 89 towns one paper was published; in 32, two; in 11, three; in 5, four; and in 8, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

Printing introduced into the state in 1930. Early newspapers established as follows: (a)

1830.—The Texas Gazette and Brazoria Advertiser, at Brazoria. September 4, 1832, merged in the Constitutional Advocate and Texas Public Advertiser, which suspended in 1833.

1834, December 17.—The Texas Republican, at Brazoria, by F. C. Gray. Published two years.

1835, December 1.—The Telegraph and Texas Register, at Brazoria, by G. & F. H. Barden. Afterward removed to Houston and called the Houston Telegraph. Published many years.

1838.—The Galvestonian, at Galveston, by ——— Bangs. Suspended in 1840.

1840.—The Sentinel, at Austin.

1840.—The Galveston Civilian, at Galveston, by Hamilton Stuart. Still published, daily.

1840.—The San Luis Advocate, at San Luis, by ——— Pinchard. Afterward suspended.

1841.—The Brazoria Planter, at Brazoria, by S. J. Durnett. Suspended in 1842.

1842.—The Galveston News, at Galveston, by Cherry & Dunn. Still published, daily and weekly.

1852.—The American Flag, at Brownsville, by John M. Cannad. Suspended in 1853.

a Prepared by D. G. Herbert, secretary of the Historical Society of Galveston.

VERMONT.

Area, 9.135 square miles; population, 332,286; 14 counties—newspapers published in all. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 14; in 1840, 30; 1850, 35; 1860, 31; 1870, 47; 1880, 82. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 5; weeklies, 72; monthlies, 3; semi-monthlies, 1; quarterlies, 1. In each of 24 towns one paper was published; in 7, two; in 5, three; in 1, four; and in 4, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY. (a)

1778.—Printing introduced at Dresden (now part of Hanover, New Hampshire), "then in union with the state of Vermont."

1780.—Printing introduced at Westminster.

1781, February 12.—The Vermont Gazette, or Green Mountain Post Boy, established at Westminster, by Spooner & Green. Suspended in 1782 or early in 1783.

1783, June 5.—The Vermont Gazette, or Freemen's Depository, at Bennington, by Haswell & Russell. In 1784 latter part of title dropped; in January, 1797, changed to Tablet of the Times; in September, 1797, to the Vermont Gazette; in March, 1801, to Haswell's Vermont Gazette Revived; in 1802 to Vermont Gazette; in February, 1807, to the Epitome of the World; in October, 1807, to the World; in 1809 to the Green Mountain Farmer, and in 1816 to the Vermont Gazette. Suspended in 1880.

1783, August 7.—The Vermont Journal, and the Universal Advertiser, at Windsor, by Hough & Spooner. In 1792 changed to Spooner's Vermont Journal. In 1818 again changed to the Vermont Journal. Suspended; revived in 1844, and still published.

1791. November 1, about.—The Morning Ray, at Windsor, by James Read Hutchins. Suspended April, 1792.

1792, June 25.—The Herald of Vermont, or Rutland Courier, at Rutland, by Anthony Haswell. Suspended September 10, 1792.

1793, April 1.—The Farmer's Library, or Vermont Political and Historical Register, at Rutland, by James Lyon. Suspended November 29, 1794.

1794, March.—The Monthly Miscellany, or Vermont Magazine, at Bennington, by A. Haswell; monthly. Published a short time.

1794, December 8.—The Rutland Herald, or Vermont Mercury, at Rutland, by S. Williams & Co. Latter part of title afterward dropped. In 1861 daily edition established. Now published as the Herald and Globe, daily and weekly.

1795, January.—The Rural Magazine, or Vermont Repository, at Rutland, by S. Williams & Co.; monthly. Published two years.

1795, July 28.—The Farmer's Library, or Fair Haven Telegraph, at Fair Haven, by Spooner & Hennessy. Suspended in 1798.

1797, January S.—The Federal Galaxy, at Brattleboro', by Dickinson & Smead. Suspended in 1802.

1797, January.—The Argus, at Putney, by C. Sturtevant & Co. Running as late as September, 1798.

1797.—The Burlington Mercury, at Burlington, by Donnelly & Hill. Suspended in 1799.

1798, February 1.—The Green Mountain Patriot, at Peacham, by Farley & Goss. Suspended in 1807.

1798, August.—The Vergennes Gazette, at Vergennes, by Samuel Chipman. Published probably until the printing office of Chipman & Fessenden was burned, on the night of October 27, 1801.

1798, October 1.—The Scourge of Aristocracy, and Repository of Important Political Truths, at Fair Haven, by James Lyon; twice a month. Suspended in 1799.

a Compiled by Hiram A. Huse, librarian Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier.

VERMONT—Continued.

 $1800.\mathrm{--The}\,\mathit{Ploughman},$ at Bennington, by Collier & Stockwell. Suspended 1802.

1800, December 27.—The Weekly Wanderer, at Randolph, by Sereno Wright. Suspended about 1810.

1801, March 3.—The Windsor Federal Gazette, at Windsor, by Nahum Mower. Suspended about 1804.

1801, March 19.—The Vermont Centinel, at Burlington, by J. H. Baker. Suspended in 1880. (Title at date of suspension, the Democrat and Sentinel.)

1801, December 16.—The Middlebury Mercury, at Middlebury, by Huntington & Fitch. Suspended June 27, 1810.

1802, February 28.—The Vermont Mercury, at Rutland, by Stephen Hodgman. Published a short time.

1803, February.—The Reporter, at Brattleboro', by William Fessenden. Merged in the Brattleboro Messenger about 1826.

1804, December.—The Post Boy and Vermont and New Hampshire Courier, at Windsor, by Nahum Mower. Suspended in 1807.

1805, May.—The Northern Memento, at Woodstock, by Isaiah Carpenter. Suspended in February, 1806.

1806, November.—The *Precursor*, at Montpelier, by Clark Brown. In September, 1807, changed to the *Watchman*. Now published as the *Vermont Watchman and State Journal*.

1807, January 13.—The North Star, at Danville, by Ebenezer Eaton. Still published.

1807.—The Saint Albans Adviser, at Saint Albans, by Rufus Allen. Suspended in 1808.

1808, January.—Haswell's Mental Repast, at Bennington, by Anthony Haswell; monthly. Published a short time.

1808, July 25.—The Vermont Courier, at Rutland, by Thomas M. Pomeroy. Suspended May 30, 1810.

1808.—The Independent Freeholder and Republican Journal, at Brattleboro', by Peter Houghton. Published a short time.

1809, January 1.—The Vermont Republican, at Windsor, by Oliver Farnsworth. Suspended in 1834.

1809, January.—The Adviser; or Vermont Evangelical Magazine, under the auspices of the general convention of Congregational and Presbyterian ministers; monthly. Suspended about 1815.

1809.—The Champlain Reporter, at Saint Albans, by Morton & Willare. Suspended in 1811.

1809, August 25.—The Freeman's Press, at Montpelier, by Derrick Sibley. Suspended in 1816.

1810, July 23.—The Washingtonian, at Windsor, by Josiah Dunham. Suspended after 1813.

VIRGINIA.

Area, 40,125 square miles; population, 1,512,565; 99 counties—newspapers published in 61. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1810 was 23; in 1840, 51; 1850, 87; (a) 1860, 139; (a) 1870, 114; 1880, 194. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 20; weeklies, 124; semiweeklies, 6; tri-weeklies, 5; monthlies, 33; semi-monthlies, 2; bimonthlies, 1; quarterlies, 3. In each of 44 towns one paper was published; in 13, two; in 7, three; in 5, four; and in 5, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY.

1729.—Printing introduced at Williamsburgh.

1736, August.—The *Virginia Gazette*, established at Williamsburgh, by William Parks; half-cap sheet, 8½ by 14. Publication suspended in 1750.

1751, February.—The Virginia Gazette, at Williamsburgh, by William Hunter; crown sheet, 15 by 19. Publication suspended after the Revolution.

1766, May.—The *Virginia Gazette*, at Williamsburgh, by William Rind; demy sheet, 16 by 21. Publication suspended about 1774.

1775, April.—The Virginia Gazette, at Williamsburgh, by Davis & Clarkson. Published several years.

1775.—(Title unknown), at Norfolk, by John Hunter Holt. Other papers were established as follows:

ALEXANDRIA COUNTY.

1800.—The Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser, at Alexandria; daily.

——.—The Virginia Sentinel, at Alexandria, by Smith & Finks.

DINWIDDIE COUNTY.

1866.—The Petersburg Index, at Petersburg, by A. M. Keiley. 1871.—The Rural Messenger, at Petersburg.

HENRICO COUNTY.

1804.—The Enquirer, at Richmond, by T. Ritchie.

—.—The Virginia Gazette, at Richmond, by A. Davis; semi-weekly.

1824.—The Richmond Whig, at Richmond, by E. H. Pleasants. Now published in connection with the Daily Whig.

1828.—The Religious Herald, at Richmond. Still published.

1831.—The Christian Advocate, at Richmond. Still published.

1834.—The Southern Literary Messenger, at Richmond, by T. W. White.

1835.—The Southern Churchman, at Richmond. Still published.

1837.—The Central Presbyterian, at Richmond. Still published.

——.—The Virginia Federalist, at Richmond, by Stewart & Rind. Removed to Washington, D. C., and changed to the Washington Federalist.

1850.—The *Dispatch*, at Richmond; daily, weekly, and semi-weekly. Still published.

1866.—The Children's Friend, at Richmond; semi-monthly. Still published.

1867.—The Guide and News, at Richmond. Still published.

1869.—The Educational Journal, at Richmond; monthly. Still published.

1870.—The Earnest Worker, at Richmond; monthly. Still published. 1870.—The Virginia Staats Gazette, (German), at Richmond, by J. H. Pein; daily. Still published.

1875.—The Catholic Visitor, at Richmond. Still published.

1876.—The *Virginia Star*, at Richmond, by Stewart, Woolfolk & Co. Still published.

1876.—The State, at Richmond; daily and weekly. Still published. 1878.—The Standard, at Richmond, by G. W. James.

1878.—The Southern Clinic, at Richmond, by C. A. Bryce; monthly. Still published.

1879.—The Southern Intelligencer, at Richmond, by J. R. Popham. Still published.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

1857.—The Day Book, at Norfolk; daily and tri-weekly. Still published.

1865, November 21.—The Daily Norfolk Virginia, at Norfolk, by G. A. Sykes & Co.

1870.—The Landmark, at Norfolk. Daily issued in 1873.

1873.—The Enterprise, daily, at Portsmouth, by J. W. H. Porter. Still published.

1876.—The Public Ledger, at Norfolk. Still published.

1878-The Sunday Gazette, at Norfolk, by W. Dedge & Co.

1878.—The Tidewater Times, at Portsmouth.

_____The Virginia Granger, at Portsmouth, by the State Grange Association.

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY.

.—. The Virginia Herald, at Fredericksburg; semi-weekly.

TAZEWELL COUNTY.

1847, August.—The Jeffersonville Democrat, at Jeffersonville, by Dr. H. F. Peery. Suspended in August, 1850.

1851, August.—The South Western Advocate, at Jeffersonville, by G.

lished. F. Holmes.
a Includes West Virginia.

WISCONSIN.

Area, 54,450 square miles; population, 1,315,497; 63 counties—newspapers published in 62. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1840 was 6; in 1850, 46; 1860, 155; 1870, 190; 1880, 340. The publications during 1880 were divided, according to periods of issue, as follows: Dailies, 21; weeklies, 283; semi-weeklies, 2; tri-weeklies, 3; bi-weeklies, 3; monthlies, 20; semi-monthlies, 8. In each of 84 towns one paper was published; in 34, two; in 10, three; in 8, four; and in 13, five or more.

EARLY HISTORY. (a)

1833.—Printing introduced at Green Bay, and papers established as follows:

1833, December 11.—The Green Bay Intelligencer, at Green Bay, by Suydam & Ellis. In August, 1836, united with the Spectator and called the Wisconsin Democrat. In 1840 removed to Southport (Kenosha).

1836.—The Spectator, at Green Bay, by Joseph Dickinson. In August, 1836, united with the Intelligencer.

1836.—The Wisconsin Free Press, at Green Bay, by William Stephenson. Published three months.

1836, July 14.—The Milwaukee Advertiser, at Milwaukee, by Daniel H. Richards. In 1841 changed to the Milwaukee Courier, and in 1847 to the Wisconsin. Now published as the Evening Wisconsin; daily, semi-weekly, and weekly.

1836.—The Betmont Gazette, by Clark & Holbrook. Published a short time.

1837, June.—The Milwaukee Sentinel, at Milwaukee, by John O'Rourke. In 1845 united with the Milwaukee Gazette, and called the Sentinel and Gazette.

1837.—The Wisconsin Culturist, at Milwaukee, by Dr. W. P. Proudfit; monthly. Suspended in 1839.

1838.—The Rucine Argus, at Racine, by Gilbert Knapp and others. Published six months.

1838.—The *Miner's Free Press*, at Mineral Point, by Welch & Plowman. Suspended in 1841.

1839.—The Northern Badger, at Platteville, by Thomas Eastman. In 1841 changed to the Wisconsin Whig. Suspended in 1843.

1840, June.—The Southport Telegraph, at Southport (Kenosha), by C. L. Sholes. Still published.

1841.—The Green Bay Republican, by Henry O. Sholes. In 1844 changed to the Wisconsin Republican, and in 1848 removed to Fond du Lac.

1841.—The Green Bay Phanix, by J. V. Suydam. Published a short time.

1841.—The Southport American, at Southport (Kenosha), by Moses Dowst. In 1856 merged with the Telegraph.

1841.—The Milwaukee Journal, at Milwaukee, by Elisha Starr. Published a short time.

1842.—The Racine Advocate, at Racine, by T. J. Wisner. Still published.

1842.—The Independent American, at Platteville, by J. L. Marsh. Subsequently removed to Monroe, Green county.

1842.—The Mineral Point Free Press, at Mineral Point, by Henry Plowman. Afterward removed to Madison and merged in the Democrat.

1843.—The *Grant County Herald*, at Lancaster, by Schrader, Keeling & Mallet. Suspended, but subsequently revived. Still published.

1844.—The Wisconsin Banner (German), at Milwaukee, by M. Schoeffler.

1846.—The Prairie du Chien Patriot, at Prairie du Chien, by H. A. & O. J. Wright. Suspended in 1852.

1847, June 23.—The Watertown Chronicle, at Watertown, by J. A. Hadley. Suspended in the fall of 1857.

1850, July.—The River Times, at Portage City, by John Delaney. Merged in the Badger State in 1853.

1850, November 30.—The Manitowoc Herald, at Manitowoc, by C.-W. Fitch. Published a number of years.

1851.—The Green Bay Spectator, at Green Bay, by Sam. Ryan, jr-Suspended in December, 1852.

1851.—The Northern Republic, at Portage City, by W. W. Noyes.

1852, May 19.—The Crawford County Courier, at Prairie du Chien, by Hutchinson & Hurd. Still published.

1853, February 24.—The Appleton Crescent, at Appleton, by S. Ryan, jr. Still published.

1853.—The Pick and Gad, at Shullsburg, by Bugh & Nimocks. Succeeded in 1855 by the La Fayette County Herald, by Rose & Gray. March 26, 1858, changed to the Southwestern Local, and continued an number of years.

1854, October 18.—The Watertown Democrat, at Watertown, by D. W. Ballou, jr. Still published.

1855, March 22.—The Watertown City Times, at Watertown, by George Hyer. Suspended September 28, 1855.

1855, October 23.—The Jefferson County Republican, at Jefferson, by Hoyt and Sanborn. Published a short time.

1855.—The Republican Journal, at Columbus, by Mallo & Thayer-Published a number of years.

1856.—The Democratic Free Press, at Appleton, by S. H. Brady. Suspended in 1857.

1857.—Weltburger, at Watertown, by D. Blumenfeld. Still published.

1857.—Volks Zeitung and People's Gazette, at Watertown, by Carl Schurz.

1857, July.—The Prairie du Chien Leader, at Prairie du Chien, by Hill & Greene. Published a number of years.

1858, January 30.—The Representative, at Watertown, by L. H. Rann. Published three months.

1859, January 5.—The Watertown Transcript, at Watertown, by M. Cullaton. Published eleven weeks.

1859.—The Pilot, at Manitowoc, by J. Crowley. Still published.

BUFFALO COUNTY.

1856, July 18.—The Fountain City Beacon, at Fountain City, by Rose & Beeson. Suspended in October, 1858.

1857, September.—The Fountain City Advocate, at Fountain City, by J. K. Averill. Published six months.

1860, March 10.—The Buffalo County Advertiser, at Fountain City, by Pierce & Bohri. Suspended in the fall of 1861.

1861, April.—The Buffulo County Journal, at Alma, by James M. Brackett. In 1862 changed to the Alma Journal. Now published as the Buffulo County Journal.

1861.—The Buffalo County Republikaner, at Alma, by Charles Lohmann. In May, 1864, removed to Fountain City. Still published.

DANE COUNTY.

1838, November 8.—The Wisconsin Enquirer, at Madison, by Josiala A. Noonan. In August, 1843, removed to Milwaukee and called the Milwaukee Democrat. In March, 1844, changed to the American Freeman. Published at Prairieville (Waukesha) a short time. Removed again to Milwaukee in 1845 and called the Milwaukee Free Democrat.

1840.—The *Madison Express*, at Madison, by W. W. Wyman. Suspended in 1852.

1842.—The Wisconsin Democrat, at Madison, by Knapp & Delaney. Suspended in 1844.

1844, August.—The Wisconsin Argus, at Madison, by Mills, Smith & Holt. In June, 1852, united with the Democrat, and called the Argus and Democrat. Suspended in 1859. Revived April 2, 1860; daily and weekly. Daily suspended January, 1862; weekly, June, 1862.

1846, January 11.—The Wisconsin Democrat, at Madison, by Beriah Brown. Consolidated with the Argus in June, 1852.

1850, March.—The Northwestern Journal of Education, at Madison, by O. M. Conover; monthly. Published three months.

a Compiled from the annual Reports of Proceedings of the State Editorial Association for 1860-'62, 1865, 1866,

WISCONSIN-Continued.

1850, July.—The Free School Journal and Teacher's Advocate, at Madison, by J. L. Enos; monthly. Published six months.

1850, July.—De Norkes Ven (Norwegian), at Madison, by Ole Tergerson. Published several months.

1850, August.—The Wisconsin Statesman, at Madison, by W. Wyman & Sons. June 1, 1852, consolidated with the Wisconsin Express and called the Wisconsin State Palladium; daily and weekly. Published eleven weeks.

1852, September.—The Wisconsin State Journal, at Madison, by David Atwood; daily and weekly. Still published.

1854, June 17.—The Wisconsin Patriot, at Madison, by Marston & Tenney. Daily established November 1, 1854; suspended November 14, 1864.

1854, December.—Der Norske Amerikaner (Norwegian), at Madison, by Elias Staugeland. Suspended in May, 1857.

1855.—The Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer, and Northwestern Cultivator, removed from Janesville to Madison, by Miller & Lathrop. In 1856 the words "and Iowa" were dropped from the title. Published a number of years.

1855.—The *True American*, at Madison, by J. A. Somerby & Co. Suspended in the fall of 1855.

1855.—The Madison Capitol, at Madison, by L. Poland & Co. Published a short time, and merged in the True American.

1857, January 31.—The Western Fireside, at Madison, by S. H. Carpenter. Suspended January 8, 1858.

1857.—The Students' Miscellany, at Madison. Published one year.

1857, June.—Nordstjernen, at Madison. In December, 1857, suspended, but in August, 1858, revived and published a year or two.

1857.—The Emigranten, removed from Inmansville (established 1852) to Madison, by the Scandinavian Press Association.

1857, September 22.—The Stoughton Independent, at Stoughton, by Henry J. Walker. Suspended December 15, 1857.

1858, January 14.—The Wisconsin Signal, at Stoughton, by W. A. Giles. Suspended June 10, 1858.

1858.—The Madison Demokrat, at Madison, by Simon Sickles. Suspended in 1860.

1861, January 1.—The Higher Law, at Madison, by Herbert Reed. Suspended April 4, 1861.

1863, October.—The Stoughton Reporter, at Stoughton, by L. W. Powell. Published several years.

1865, April 17.—The Wisconsin Capitol, at Madison, by W. J. Parks & Co; daily and weekly.

DODGE COUNTY.

1848.—The Badger, established at Beaver Dam. Three numbers issued.

1852, June 16.—The *Dodge County Gazette*, at Juneau, by Robert B. Wentworth. Suspended September 23, 1853.

1853, March 18.—The Beaver Dam Republican, at Beaver Dam, by Edgar C. Hull. In February, 1855, united with Sentinel, and called Republican and Sentinel. Daily established March 17, 1856, and triweekly July 1, 1856—the latter published five or six months. Soon afterward changed to Democratic Post. Suspended May 26, 1857.

1853, October 7.—The *Burr Oak*, at Juneau, by Charles Billinghurst. Suspended in November, 1854.

1854, September.—The *Horicon Argus*, at Horicon, by William E. Croft. Suspended in November, 1860.

1854, October.—The Beaver Dam Sentinel, at Beaver Dam, by N. V. Chandler. In February, 1855, united with the Republican.

1854, December.—The Fox Lake Times, at Fox Lake, by H. C. George & Co. In 1855 changed to Fox Lake Journal, and in 1857 to the Fox Lake Gazette. Succeeded May 14, 1865, by the Fox Lake Record, by Stevens & George. Suspended August 1, 1866.

1855, July 1.—The Western World, at Fox Lake, by Hull & Swallow; monthly. Published one year.

1856, April 18.—The *Dodge County Citizen*, at Beaver Dam, by M. Cullaton. Still published.

1858, November 1.—The Beaver Dam Democrat, at Beaver Dam, by Carr Huntington. In 1861 changed to the Whig of '76. Suspended January 17, 1863.

1859.—The Prison City Item, at Waupun. Suspended in 1861.

1860, September 5.—The *Dodge County Excelsior*, at Beaver Dam, by John A. Farrell. Published three months.

1860, December 7.—The Beaver Dam Argus, at Beaver Dam, by B. W. Curtis. Still published.

1861.—The Horicon Gazette, at Horicon, by H. W. & A. C. Phelps. Published three months.

1866, August 28.—The *Prison City Leader*, at Waupun, by Oliver & Short. Now published as the *Leader*.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

1846, October 1.—The Fond du Lac Journal, at Fond du Lac, by Henning & Hooker. June 16, 1853, united with the National Democrat, and called the Fond du Lac Union. In 1858 united with the Journal, and called the Democratic Press. Now published as the Journal.

1846, December 17.—The Fond du Lac Whig, at Fond du Lac, by James M. Gillett. Suspended December 17, 1847.

1848, January 6.—The Fond du Lac Republican, at Fond du Lac, by Samuel Ryan, jr. July, 1850, changed to the Fountain City, and in April, 1851, suspended.

1851, April 30.—The Fond du Lac Patriot, at Fond du Lac, by John D. Hyman. In January, 1852, changed to National Democrat. June 16, 1853, united with the Journal, and called the Union.

1852, November 9.—The Fountain City Herald, by Royal Buck. In 1856 united with the Western Freeman, and called the Fond du Lac Commonwealth. Still published, daily and weekly.

1853, December 14.—The Ripon Herald, at Ripon, by A. P. Mapes. In October, 1855, changed to the Ripon Spur, and in November, 1856, to the Ripon Home. Suspended in June, 1857, but revived in the following November as the Western Times. In March, 1863, changed to Ripon Record. Again suspended in December, 1863, but revived in January, 1864, as the Ripon Commonwealth. Still published.

1857, January.—The Waupun Times, at Waupun, by J. H. Brinkerhoff. Still published.

1857, February 15.—The Journal, at Fond du Lac, by Beeson & Smead. In May, 1858, united with the Union, and called the Democratic Press.

1857, March 31.—The *Ripon Star*, at Ripon, by T. J. Mapes. Suspended May 12, 1857. Re-established January 11, 1859, and again suspended in December, 1862.

1857.—The Prison City Item, at Waupun, by William Euen; monthly. Suspended in 1859.

1859.—De Waare Burger (Holland), by Van Attana & Salverda. Published a short time.

1860, August 22.—The Saturday Reporter, at Fond du Lac, by J. J. Beeson. Still published.

1860, December.—Fond du Lac Zeitung, by Theo. Friedlander.

ROCK COUNTY.

1845, August 14.—The Janesville Gazette, at Janesville, by Alden & Stoddard. In March, 1857, united with the Free Press, and called Gazette and Free Press. Daily Gazette established at same time. Now published as the Gazette, daily, semi-weekly, and weekly.

1846, August.—The Rock County Democrat, at Janesville, by George W. Crabb. In 1848 changed to the Free Soil Democrat. Suspended shortly afterward.

1849, April 1.—The Rock County Badger, at Janesville, by John A. Brown. In 1851 changed to the Badger State, and soon after consolidated with the Democratic Standard.

1851, October 11.—The *Democratic Standard*, at Janesville, by Dr. John Mitchell. Daily established May 1, 1856. Publication suspended October 21, 1857.

1852.—The Spirit of the Times, at La Crosse, by A. D. La Due. Published less than a year.

WISCONSIN-Continued.

1353. January 1.—The Free Press, at Janesville, by an association. March 1, 1857, merged into the Gazette.

1853.—The La Crosse Democrat, at La Crosse, by C. A. Stevens. Published about one year.

1854, July 6.—The La Crosse National Democrat, by Lord, Rodolf & La Due. Suspended November 11, 1859.

1854, August.—The La Crosse Independent Republican, at La Crosse, by W. C. Rogers. Daily issued from October 25, 1859, to June 8, 1860, and resumed August 1, 1864. Now published as the Republican and Leader, daily and weekly.

1856, November.—The Nord Stern (German), at La Crosse, by T. Rodolf. Still published.

1858.—The Democrat, at Janesville, by G. H. Bishop. Suspended in October, 1858. Succeeded by the Janesville Times, daily and weekly, by Bishop & Wright; and that in June, 1861, by the Janesville Republican. Published six months.

1859. October 15. - The La Crosse Daily Union, at La Crosse, by Swineford, Olin & Sykes. November 10, 1859, united with the National Democrat, and called the Union and Democrat. Changed to the La Crosse Democrat November 28, 1860.

1860.—The La Crosse Mirror, at La Crosse, by Harry Hayden. Pubtished nine or ten months.

1862.—The La Crosse Democratic Journal, at La Crosse, by Blakeslee & Walrath. Published one year.

1862, June.—The Monitor, at Janesville, by A. & G. D. Palmer. Suspended in January, 1864.

1864, January 1.—The Faederlandet (Norwegian), by Fleischer & Schroeder. Now published as the Faederlandet og Emigranten.

Five Norwegian political and two religious papers were published in Wisconsin to 1860, as follows:

1848.—Nordlyset (North Light), at Muskego, Racine county, by J. D. Reymert. Published two or three years.

1850.—De Norkes Ven (The Northman's Friend), at Madison, by Ole Torgerson. Published six months.

1852.—Emigranten, at Inmanville, Rock county, by an association. Removed to Madison in 1857. (Faederlandet og Emigranten, now published at La Crosse, established 1851 [Rowell], claims to be the oldest

1854, December. - Den Norske Amerikaner (The Norwegian Ameri can), at Madison, by Elias Staugeland. Suspended in May. 1857.

1857, June.—Nordstjernen (North Star), at Madison.

ALASKA.

I am indebted to Mr. Ivan Petroff, special agent of the Census Office | as editor. The Times, a weekly, subsequently passed altogether into for Alaska, for the following account of several unsuccessful attempts to establish newspapers in or for Alaska:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE, Washington, D. C., February 9, 1881.

Mr. S. N. D. NORTH, Special Agent Press, etc.

DEAR SIR: Alaska cannot at present boast of a newspaper published in or out of the territory. Several abortive attempts have been made in Sitka and other places on the Pacific coast to represent the country and its interests in the way of journalistic enterprise, but thus far all have failed. I will give you the "death-list" in chronological order:

The Alaska Herald, semi-monthly, 8-page, was established in San Francisco, California, March 1, 1863, by Agapius Houcharenka, a fugitive Russian monk. It also bore the Russian name of Svoboda (Liberty). A few columns of it were in the Russian language, advocating nihilistic and atheistic doctrines. The editor never saw Alaska. The publication lingered along until May 9, 1872, chiefly as a blackmailer of corporations, and then fell into the hands of A. A. Stickney, who, though also a stranger to Alaska, carried it on creditably until March 20, 1876,

Almost contemporaneous with the Herald was the Alaska Times, established in Sitka May 1, 1868, by W. S. Dodge, with T. G. Murphy

Murphy's hands, and by combining a tailor shop with the printing office, the pioneer editor managed to "hold on" until 1870, when he removed to Seattle, Washington territory, published two numbers of the Times there, and then gave up the struggle.

Some soldiers of the Sitka garrison published from time to time small sheets, the Alaska Bulletin, the Sitka Post, running only four or five numbers each.

The sailors of the United States steamer "Alaska" while in Sitka harbor published a diminutive sheet, lasting about six weeks-name unknown to fame-in the spring of 1879.

The latest and last Alaska newspaper enterprise was the Alaska Appeal, published semi-monthly at San Francisco, from March 6, 1879, to April 15, 1880. This was an 8-page, 4° paper, published by your correspondent, a former resident of Alaska under Russian and Ameri-

Under the Russian government no book or paper was published in Sitka, but a number of valuable charts were engraved and printed there from copper-plates. I refer to Tebenkoff's "Atlas of Northwest Coast of America," Sitka, 1852, fol.

Very truly, yours,

IVAN PETROFF.